

# Dairy Goat *Journal*

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Donna Marion and a favorite friend, a three-day-old French Alpine kid from the herd of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Stewart, West Newbury, Mass.—Photo by Frieda Marion.

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# BLEATING

By CORL A. LEACH



## BRUCELLOSIS

Brucellosis in livestock has long been regarded as incurable, and the economic loss has been tremendous. Now a cheerful note comes through. Henry Berol, whose Saanens are well-known to the goat industry, reports an experiment by Lederle Laboratories and New York's Presbyterian Hospital where a goat infected with the disease and normally condemned to death, made a complete recovery after relatively brief treatment with aureomycin.

One case does not make proof; nevertheless the treatment generally feasible as yet because of its cost—but it does hold forth the hope that the great and correct fear of this disease may eventually be resolved.

## REPRINTS

What did you think of the article by Dr. Charles E. Atkinson in the January issue . . . the one entitled "The Infant and the Invalid"? Several have liked it so much that they have suggested that we reprint it in a form for general distribution to aid in the sale of goat milk.

Would you be interested? If there is sufficient response we will do so, and prepare them in an attractive form for economical and widespread distribution.

## CONDEMNED CHEESE

Newspaper publicity was given goat cheese in the St. Louis papers recently when the city health authorities ordered the destruction of some 300 lbs. of the product, received from a western goat cheese factory, and found to contain dirt, fly eggs, and maggots.

If the dairy goat is to progress in America it must be as the producer of a product of superior quality—and the public must be made to realize this. When something like this cheese matter comes up it sets the entire industry back and adds to the problem of convincing the public that goat milk and its products is something good.

## GOOD GOAT PUBLICITY

A good press for dairy goats was discussed by H. O. B. Shiller in the

December issue of Dairy Goat Journal. It has resulted in a surprising number of excellent clippings from newspapers and magazines and reports of radio broadcasts about goats . . . may the good work go on. An ever-increasing volume of such local publicity is the most effective way of selling goats to America!

Mr. Shiller himself sent one such story—a total of some 36 column inches—giving a fine presentation of goats and the dairy of Mr. and Mrs. Andred R. Winkler. It's the kind of story that is bound to make friends for the dairy goat in the community in which it appeared.

A few such other bits of publicity received in response to the request in December are mentioned elsewhere, and we repeat our request that when you have a story in the paper, make a radio broadcast, or secure any other form of publicity for dairy goats that you send information about it to us.

## GOATS FROM BRITAIN

Milk records of some of the goats of Britain have been outstanding, and the envy of many American breeders. The devaluation of the British pound makes it more economical than ever for American breeders to secure some of the best of British bloodlines.

Such quality stock is available,

## Dairy Goat Journal

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Dairy Goat Industry Since 1923  
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too. Britain has always lived on its foreign trade and its reputation for the exportation of quality goods. The goats from Britain that have already been brought to America verify this policy, and make assurance of good value.

What might such a goat cost? One British breeder writes us offering 1950 sons and daughters of a 1949 champion milker at the equivalent of \$61.60 in American dollars. Even with transportation, insurance and quarantine costs added the price is still definitely on the "reasonable" side.

If you desire more information we will be glad to assist in any way possible.

#### PROOF OF ADVERTISING

Mulling over some past history of the dairy goat industry we recently got out our files. A by-product of this was a surprising revelation to us—the number of breeders who were advertising regularly in Dairy Goat Journal ten and fifteen years ago who are still advertising in almost every issue!

Even to us, who believe so thoroughly in the real investment-value of advertising, it was quite a revelation, and tangible proof of the fact that those who make their goat enterprise pay year after year are those with a regular and consistent advertising program.

Our moral might be this: When you start with goats, your best assurance of profit is that you start your advertising—and keep right on with both goats and advertising. Indeed, today advertising is just as much a part of legitimate business operation as the feed you buy for your goats.

#### FIVE THOUSAND GOATS

A herd of 5,150 goats is quite a herd! Yet that is the number of goats that have been sent to Japan and Okinawa from the United States in the past two years under the direction of the Heifers for Relief Project Committee.

At present no more goats are needed, but some cash donations for American goat owners are in order to clear up some of the incidental expenses of this great work. . . . Send your contribution to David E. Norcross, Heifers for Relief, 30 N. Marion Ave., Pasadena 4, Calif.

#### GRAVE DIMENSIONS

Is some of our agricultural science in a rut—the kind of a position that caused the definition of a rut to be made as "The same as a grave,

but longer and not quite so deep." The U. S. Department of Agriculture is spending thousands of dollars to develop a strain of dairy cattle for the South that will stand high temperatures, and they are delighted when one of their imported breeding animals made a milk record of 3,899 lbs. milk and 200 lbs. butterfat.

Compare that record with the noble southern Saanen featured on the cover of the January Dairy Goat Journal, a doe weighing perhaps one-sixth as much as the above-mentioned cow. This doe produced 3,230 lbs. milk in the first 234 days of her test, and will almost certainly equal the production record of the cow for the 305 days.

It might seem that the Department of Agriculture is approaching the development of dairying in the South from the wrong direction entirely, and that dairy goats will offer the true and best solution.

Which reminds us of a statement made recently by a man who worked for some years as an official of a national dairy (cow) association, and who wrote from the South: "If I were going into business to produce, process and market milk, I would buy goats rather than cows."

#### PUBLIC RELATIONS

Would you like to know—with definite instructions—just how to tell your community and the dairy goat industry about your business? May we suggest that you read a free booklet entitled "Community Relations," which can be secured on request from the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, Washington, D. C.

The preparation of this booklet was under the guidance of our good friend, F. V. Heinkel, president of Missouri Farmers Assn., which proves that this booklet is one well-tested in operation and one that will work for any reader who really decides to put it to work.

#### COMPROMISE

Selection of goats by type, be it in the show ring or for commercial purposes, is not a matter of clear black-and-white decisions. It is richly toned with gray—and the judge ends up by a system of compromise that we term a "decision."

Keep that in mind when you buy or cull, or when you watch the judge working in the show ring, and you will have made a long step in the understanding of the principles of selection.



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THAT A certain percentage of all males of all breeds of animals are sterile is a general statement that can be made safely. Bucks are no exception. An occasional barren doe in the herd results in but slight loss, but when a well-bred buck that is used extensively as a stud becomes infertile the loss can become extremely heavy.

For example, a breeder reported that he had purchased a buck tested for fertility, but when the buck arrived he was suffering from shipping fever and was in poor condition. However, he was mated to some 25 does in the herd—and only 4 kids resulted from all these matings. The breeder had no other buck available, and by the time he discovered the failure of his new sire the 1948 breeding season was over—and 23 of his 25 does were non-productive for 1949 in both kids and milk.

Just what percentage of males are infertile, either permanently or temporarily, is a question that cannot be answered. It is agreed, however, that one of the large factors in herd profit is the barren doe, and possibly more than half of these barren females are non-productive because of the infertile males to which they had been mated.

Sterility in males may be due to some of the following causes—which are not all of the causes, either.

1. Sterility may be due to the absence of spermatozoa in the semen, which may be due to fibroid degeneration of the reproductive glands, or it may be the result of repeated attacks of disease. It may also be due to stricture of the sperm cords as a result of inflammation.

2. Sterility may be due to the absence of active sperm cells in the semen. It has not been determined why a male should discharge inactive sperm cells, but this does occur rather frequently and renders the buck incapable of impregnating the does to which he is mated.

3. Sterility may be due to the presence of an excess quantity of pus discharge with the semen. In these cases the sperm cells are present frequently in large quantities and show some activity immediately after the discharge, but the presence of the pus seems to have an injurious effect upon them and their vigor is temporary. A small number of leucocytes in the semen, in some cases at least, does not seem to render the buck sterile.

4. Partial sterility may be due to the presence of a large percentage of inactive sperm cells with the

## Sterility in the Male

### Great Losses Can Be Charged to the Infertile Buck

active ones. This condition is frequently met with when it appears that about half the sperm cells are inactive and the other half moving vigorously. A laboratory examination of such specimens usually shows that the spermatozoa that are really active do not retain their vigor as long as in normal semen where all sperm cells are active. There are all classes and grades of males with a part of their germ cells dead or inactive. Whenever this condition occurs it is certain that the buck will not sire his full quota of offspring, and the number of his get will decrease in proportion as the number of his dead sex cells increases. When the condition is found in which approximately three-fourths of the sex cells are inactive one can be fairly certain that the point of total sterility has been reached.

A sire may be temporarily sterile because of overbreeding. The number of germ cells drops rapidly in most bucks when the services are close together. Excessive breeding, however, does not by any means act in a uniform way upon all males. Some can stand up under it and retain their potency unimpaired, while the same amount of service would render others impotent in a short time.

6. Bucks may fail to get does to conceive because of inefficient service. Sending the male back in a few minutes to complete his work will remedy this fault.

7. A buck losing in condition tends to be less fertile than one gain-

ing in condition—but excessive condition or too-thin condition may cause complete infertility until a normal condition of flesh is attained.

### BONE IN GOAT MILK! THERE IS NO BETTER SOURCE

BONE in goat milk! Yes, goat milk has bone in it. It is in solution, and it is not thrown away as is the bone in meat. We eat it. It is the lime and phosphorus we find in the milk. The hardness and strength of bones and teeth are due to lime and phosphorus. Once formed, they are not necessarily permanent, and a deficient diet will weaken the bones and rickets will set in.

Dr. H. C. Sherman, of Columbia University, studied the diet of 92 American families. He found 33% suffering from lack of phosphorus, and 46% from lack of lime.

Goat milk is a lime food. It contains more lime than does lime water! Eat all you will of other foods and it is not likely that you will get enough lime for the bones and teeth. Add one pint of goat milk a day to the diet and there is sure to be enough of both lime and phosphorus.

To keep her own teeth and bones hard and to make teeth and bones for the baby, the mother should have one quart of milk each day.

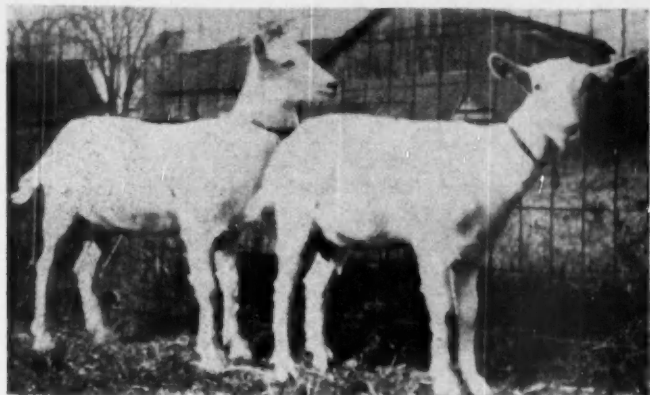
A good lime whitewash not only makes the inside of the goat barn more light, but is also a disinfectant and helps to keep the place sweet.

**I**N THIS MONTH when we honor two great national heroes, Washington and Lincoln, it is well to recall that 400 years ago America was but the fringe of civilization on an unexplored empire of opportunity. Today an impartial inventory credits this country with an incomparable record for real results. Morals have kept pace with prosperity. Education has set the pace for population. Genius has given the world its greatest gifts, and our hills and valleys help humanity throughout the world beyond our comprehension.

Measure our money, weigh our worth, size up our natural resources, but always remember this:

*"It is God's generosity, and not our Government, that is the author of our greatness."*





Mitchell's Peggy Lou, 4 months old, and Mitchell's Trudy, 5 months old, daughters of the imported Saanen buck, Thundersley Petrol. Note udder development. Bred and owned by Thomas H. Mitchell, Morton, Pa.

## Food for Thought --- and for Baby

● By E. P. HUMMEL, M. D.

THE QUESTION of artificially feeding the baby is not the simple one that some mothers think it will prove to be. It is a complex subject and should not be undertaken by the average mother, in fact by no mother, only upon the advice of a competent physician. There is more to it than filling up the youngster every two or three hours and letting it go at that.

There are several reasons why women (notice that I do not say mothers) raise their babies on the bottle. The inconvenience of having to be on hand to nurse the baby regularly, ignorance of the ill effects that may come to the babe from improper artificial feeding, ill health, inability to provide enough mother's breast milk of a quality sufficiently high in nutritive value to maintain the infant, are some of the reasons, and there are some others, but these will be sufficient for our present discussion. I want to say that the last two are the only legitimate ones that the real mother will consider.

Relief for the last two should be sought by the mother without delay, and a host of substitutes for mother's milk are available, and recommended by all of the old ladies in the neighborhood, and the poor young mother is at her wit's end to know what to do. She may think that a woman who has reared, or started to rear, a half-dozen or more children on the bottle (and has only two or three left to show for her misguided efforts) should certainly

know more than her family physician, who, perhaps, has not raised any of his own (on the bottle). She goes up and down the list of canned foods, and baby gets thinner and paler from day to day until she finally gives up in despair and goes where she should have gone in the first place, to her physician, only to find that baby has become so rachitic, or scrofulous, or tubercular, or so poorly nourished that perhaps the baby will have to die, or, with the best that can be done, it will never be the robust, healthy, laughing joy of the home that it should be.

Let us, then, consider that the difficulty in artificial feeding is in the selection and preparation of the food, and that the dangers are malnutrition, rickets, and tuberculosis. Considering the dangers, first we find that in a great measure the last two are dependent on the first, but not wholly so. Different authorities claim that from 75% to 90% of bottle-fed infants, under the present methods of feeding, develop rickets to a greater or less degree because of malnutrition.

Tuberculosis may develop indirectly from malnutritional causes, by direct infection from tubercular subjects, or by the use of infected milk from a tubercular cow. When we learn from government reports that as many as 150,000 persons die annually in the United States from tuberculosis, and of these nearly 10% are children under 5 years of

age, and that half of these child victims die from tubercular meningitis, it makes us pause and consider before suggesting a substitute for mother's milk. Then add this fact to the foregoing that 50% of all children are infected with tuberculosis before they are 10 years of age, and 60% to 70% by the time they reach 15 years, and by the time they have reached 21 years of age almost 100% of your children and mine have been in some way infected with the germ of tuberculosis, but on account of being well-nourished, full of vigor and vitality, they may have overcome the disease—then we have food for thought, for it has been demonstrated that tuberculosis is, in fact, a preventable and curable disease.

Why do I recommend goat milk? We recommend what we have confidence in, and we have confidence in what we have seen produce results. All of the artificial baby foods on the market have some merit, but all of them have draw-backs that to my way of thinking offset whatever merit they may have, and so I recommend to you goat milk, because nature says that mother's milk is the best food for your baby, and goat milk contains those life and health-giving vitamins in a more easily digestible form than any other substitute for mother's milk that can be given the baby.

Just one example of many similar ones that I might give: A baby boy in the country, no mother's milk. Baby started on percentage cow's milk with all degrees of modification, yet baby growing thinner and paler every day until at the age of three months it weighed less than at birth. Goat milk had been recommended, but where it could be secured was the question. Finally, two scrub goats were secured that gave enough milk to supply the baby, and the first two weeks he gained two pounds, and is now a handsome, vigorous youngster of three years.

I am not going to tell you how to use goat milk for your baby, for I do not know how because I do not know your baby or its requirements. But select a physician, preferably one who already knows something about using goat milk—or if he is unacquainted with its use he can get data on request to Dairy Goat Journal—and he will be able to tell you how to feed it to your baby. He can assure you that there are no tubercular germs in it, but that there is fine food for the baby in every drop.

Goat milk is easily digested because nature has homogenized it.

# Close Breeding---Tool for Improvement

THE MATING of related animals, or inbreeding as it is commonly called, is one of the most powerful instruments in the hands of the goat breeder. But while it is one of the most powerful tools of the breeder, it is also one that has equally great possibilities for evil results.

Conducted by studious, careful men, inbreeding has been responsible to a great extent for fixing the accepted fact that progress in breeding began only when breeders began to inbreed. It is rated as second in importance only to selection as a means of improvement in animals. But with all the good results that are known to have come from careful inbreeding, all sorts of bad results are likewise attributed to it.

Lack of vigor, inability to resist disease, decline in size and fecundity and even sterility are the fates of inbred animals in the opinion of many people. Some have classed inbreeding solely as a gamble, but the results that have been obtained by it prove that when the process is wisely used it is a notable help in developing animals of certain fixed characters that the industry needs.

When related animals are mated, it brings together animals with a more nearly uniform character in their heredity material than in the mating of those not related, thus increasing the probability that the offspring will be like the parents. Thus if two animals are mated when it is known positively that their dominant characteristics are good, that is of a sort which it is desired to perpetuate, the chances for increasing these qualities are good.

But there may be hidden in the heredity material the factors of an undesirable quality. We may not know all that should be known about the ancestors. Somewhere in the past may have been a bad one whose traits are being bred out by selection in each successive generation. If two animals are mated, each carrying the defect of this remote ancestor, the chance of it appearing in the offspring is increased. Instead of there being an even chance or better of keeping the defect under cover by not inbreeding the chance of its appearance is doubled by inbreeding.

It is wise not to breed together animals which have a susceptibility to disease or any unsoundness. If two apparently sound animals are mated together and produce unsoundness, it is evidence that such un-

soundness may be an hereditary factor within the line—and in this respect inbreeding becomes the magnifying glass which enlarges hereditary characters so that the breeder may know his line better.

Judiciously used inbreeding enables the skillful breeder to fix a type more rapidly than without it.

The purchaser of inbred animals need have no fear of using them if they are creditable representatives of the breed. Inbred bucks, especially if they are not related to the females with which they are to be used, are more likely to reproduce themselves with uniformity.

It is a general rule that inbred animals when mated to unrelated ones, even if the latter themselves are inbred, produce offspring larger and more vigorous than either parent. Thus, from every standpoint, an inbred sire is desirable for use in the average herd, providing he is a good individual, and from a strain that is vigorous and of quality. With these conditions met, the owner will have a much more rapid return in improving his stock than if he had used bucks which were not inbred.

One of the valuable consequences of inbreeding is that it brings to light the relative merits of different strains in such characters as fecundity and disease resistance. These are mixed so much by other factors than heredity that often they cannot be fixed in individuals. In such cases selection of strains than from the progress is more likely to result from selection of individuals.

## RAPP'S GOAT DAIRY LICENSED IN WASHINGTON

THE FIRST goat dairy to be licensed in Kitsap Co., Wash., received its official blessing on Oct. 1 when Albert and Martha Rapp of Bremerton were authorized to sell Grade A natural milk under the name of Rapp's Goat Dairy. The Rapps built a new milk parlor and new milk house according to State and County specifications, and their entire set-up is a miniature adaptation of the model cow dairy. Officials state that Rapp's Goat Dairy will be used as a pattern for any future goat dairies in that part of the country.

Home delivery of milk is featured. A 1919 model panel truck, painted dark green and appropriately—and professionally lettered—does this

job and advertises the product on the streets at the same time.

To acquaint the community with the dairy the Rapps have been holding open house for the pupils from the various schools in Bremerton. Children are brought to the dairy by school bus, under the supervision of their teachers and mothers. After introducing the children to the milking does, one of the does is escorted into the milking parlor, where she is milked by machine. The children then watch the milk being removed to the milk house, where it is put through the entire process of straining, cooling, and bottling, without ever being touched by human hands.

Finally, the children all eagerly sample the milk, and usually they they ask for seconds.

The groups average about 30, and since the first visit was made the Rapps have been nearly swamped from teachers from all the Bremerton schools wishing to have their children make the trip.

## The cheapest milk-maker

The most economical milk to be secured during the winter months is the extra milk produced by the goats when they have an abundant supply of clean, warmed water. Goat owners who often complain of a drop in production with the coming of cold weather will often find a sudden and permanent increase in yield when the drinking water is warmed.

The cost of heating the water is infinitesimal, and the cost of this extra milk is almost nothing. With automatic water heaters now available at low cost, the heating of the goats' drinking water is made easier and more certain.



Lawrence McKay, Altadena, Calif., displays part of his 4-H project, his grand champion Toggenburg doe, Sunny Dell's Rosemary, in front of his rose covered model goat barn.

# Good Care Means More Milk

• By A. R. FENTON

THE MILKING doe is a dairy animal, and as such has a highly sensitive nervous system, which is intimately connected with the mammary glands. Consequently she should be handled with gentleness at all times. Loud talking, cruel handling, or anything else that disturbs her will cause an appreciable decrease in milk production.

The milking doe should be looked upon in a friendly way as a milking machine, and as long as the owner provides the proper feed, exercise and housing his efforts will be rewarded.

After housing, feed and water are the prime requisites to an abundant milk supply. The goat delights in variety, and is as good at browsing as at grazing. Browse or rough pasture alone cannot be depended upon to produce milk in quantity. It takes time and energy to digest the food and convert it into milk, so in order to give the doe opportunity to produce well she should be fed a supplementary ration of highly digestible concentrates such as oats, barley, mill feeds, hay and roots.

For hay the most commonly used are alfalfa and clover, which should be fed abundantly and in relation to the quality of the pasture and production of the doe. The quality of hay is too frequently overlooked, and is of even greater importance than its quantity.

The more the doe eats, within reasonable limits, the more milk she will produce. The major part of her ration goes to body maintenance, milk production comes from the excess nutrition beyond that needed for her body.

A balance in the ration is necessary. A doe may be fed in apparent abundance, yet still fail to produce well because some of the essential elements of the ration are not present in sufficient quantity. In general the ration should contain  $5\frac{1}{2}$  parts of carbohydrates to 1 part protein. There is no universal feed which is suitable for all conditions. Each feeder must combine the feeds he has available into balanced rations suitable for the various seasons of the year.

Quantities of fresh, clean water should be convenient to the doe at all times. The quantity of water drunk stands second only to the amount of feed consumed in pro-

ducing milk. In cold weather the water should be warmed to encourage drinking. This is economical in a small way in that a certain amount of feed is saved which would otherwise be required to produce heat to raise the cold water to body temperature.

Salt is necessary to the health and well-being of the doe. It should be kept within her reach at all times. Block salt should be placed in a covered box or hung by a wire in a convenient place, such as the side of the barn wall, where it will be free from dirt or rain. Fine or ground salt may be fed in the grain, but this should be in limited amount and the block should still be the available so the doe can get what extra salt she may require.

The barn should be roomy, well-lighted, well-ventilated and free from draughts. When but a few does are kept a box stall for each gives the most freedom and comfort. A herd may be allowed the freedom of the whole barn as a "loafing stable," but it is well that milking does be stanchioned or short-tied at feeding time so they can eat in peace. The barn may be bedded little or much, as desired, but should always be kept clean and dry.

With a herd a milking room should be provided separate from the main barn. This room need be

only large enough for the milking stand and the milker. The doors and windows should be screened against flies and the room well-ventilated. The doe should be brushed—or vacuum cleaned—before being taken to the milking room, and after she jumps upon the milking stand the udder should be wiped with a clean, damp cloth. The doe should be milked regularly at least twice a day, and milked absolutely dry.

Heavy milkers may need to be milked three or even four times a day. This practice also tends to increase production, but frequently the added production is not sufficient to justify milking low producers more than twice daily.

Milking at irregular hours and careless milking does much toward checking the milk flow.

After the doe has been milking about seven months she should be bred so as to freshen about the same time of the year as the previous freshening. The milk yield at this time should have decreased only the amount natural to the length of the lactation period.

The grain ration may be reduced gradually as the milk production decreases, but should never be decreased first. After being bred for two to four months, varying in individuals, the milk yield will show a marked drop in flow. The quantity of feed should not be decreased at this time just because the visible supply is less; if the doe is in only moderate condition it may even be well to increase the feed intake as the doe must nourish the kids due at



Mrs. W. P. Stuart, Springfield, Ill., demonstrates how she groomed one of her prize-winning Nubians before entering the show ring at the Illinois State Fair, using a vacuum cleaner especially designed for the job.

the next kidding time and rebuild her own bodily reserves.

The milk yield will gradually decrease until after milking about eleven months the doe will have gone dry naturally. If she should persist in milking she should be dried off in any event to give her a rest of at least four weeks before freshening.

The dry period should not be cause for neglect for the one or more future milk producers she may be carrying are directly dependent upon the care now given to the dry doe. She must also be in good condition to carry her over the coming kidding period and to be in top condition for the coming lactation.

### ANTI-TRUST CHARGES FILED AGAINST GOAT MILK FIRMS

ATTORNEY General J. Howard McGrath announced the filing on Jan. 10 in the Federal Court at San Francisco, Calif., of a civil action alleging violations of the Sherman Anti-trust Act in the distribution and sale of canned evaporated goat milk.

Two California corporations are named as defendants in the suit: The Meyenberg Milk Products Co., San Francisco, Calif., and Special Milk Products, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif.

The Meyenberg Milk Products Company is the only canner of evaporated goat milk in the United States, producing in excess of \$1,000,000 worth of this product annually. The Meyenberg Company sells its entire production of canned evaporated goat milk to Special Milk Products, Inc., for resale by that company to wholesale and retail outlets throughout the world. Special Milk Products, Inc., sells the milk only through drug stores and does not sell it to retail grocery stores.

The suit charges that the two defendant corporations have entered into various contracts and agree-

ments to arbitrarily limit the production of canned evaporated goat milk, and have thereby restricted the market available to dairy goat farmers and denied to numerous wholesalers and retailers the opportunity to purchase and sell this product.

It is also alleged that the defendants have agreed that Special Milk Products, Inc., would fix the wholesale and retail prices for canned evaporated goat milk, and that pursuant to this agreement the defendant Special has established artificial minimum prices at which this product must be resold by wholesalers to drug stores and by drug stores to consumers.

Pointing to the fact that canned evaporated goat milk is a product required in many special diets, particularly of infants and adults who are allergic to the lactalbumin in cow milk, Herbert A. Bergson, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Antitrust Division, stated, "To eliminate the restraints which have been imposed upon the distribution and sale of this important dietary item, the Government asks that the defendants be prohibited from agreeing to limit the available supply or to fix the prices at which it is resold. The Government also asks that the Meyenberg Company be required to sell to all who desire to purchase without discrimination. We hope that these steps will restore the free competitive market to which all who have interest in the production, distribution, and sale of this product are entitled."

### MAKE A LOT OF CHEESE—THE EASY WAY

AMONG all the methods of making cheese, here is perhaps the easiest of all and it can be adapted to large quantity production as well as to the smallest.

#### First morning

1. Take 10 lbs. sweet milk and warm to 90°. A sixth rennet tablet (the tablet is made for 50 lbs. of cow's milk) is dissolved separately in cold water and mixed in. A bit of anatto for coloring is added. Cover and let stand for one to three hours, according to convenience.

2. Break the curd gently but thoroughly with a wire net spoon meant for beating eggs. Let stand for a few hours—one to three, it makes no difference, just suit yourself. Do not "cook" at all.

3. Put in a meal bag and hang all night to drain.

#### Second morning

4. Empty into a bowl and add salt to taste. Mash gently but thoroughly with wire potato masher. Cram into tin mould which is lined with cheesecloth and has perforated, movable bottom. Use tin or wood follower.

5. Put in lever press, using weights. Set mould upon something—for instance, a flat grater, so whey can escape freely. Increase pressure every few hours.

6. If whey accumulates on top, take mould out of press and empty it; put back in. Leave for 24 hours.

#### Third morning

7. Take out and set in a cool airy place on screen tray, out of sun, to cure. Fold paper towel under cheese to absorb moisture and throw a piece of cheese cloth over.

8. Turn every day, changing towel, until dry outside. This generally takes 10 to 12 days.

9. Cover with paraffin and keep, preferably in cellar, from 6 weeks to 6 months.

Make all you can with your surplus milk!

#### Bommers import new sire

Harling's Hereward, a Nubian buck from the world famous Garrochty Herd of Mrs. MacDonald, Scotland, has just arrived to head the herd of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bommer's Valley Park Nubians at Valley Park, Mo. Hereward was used as sire in the Garrochty Herd, and has a reputation in England as an outstanding stock-getter. The Bommers plan to use him extensively in their herd, especially with the offspring of Budletts Brutus, the great sire imported by them shortly after the war.



Tied to ropes and waiting for inspection by Japanese farmers, these goats were presented to the farmers through the efforts of the Helfers for Relief Project Committee. More than 5,000 such goats were sent to Japan in the past two years to relieve the food situation there.—U. S. Army photo.

What a quiet, pleasant world this would be if those who have nothing to say would refrain from saying it.





The new Jeep panel delivery that serves as delivery truck for the Certified Goat Milk of Tyler's Goat Dairy, Flemington, N. J. Tyler's milk goes into New York City and northern New Jersey.

## TATTOO MARKS ASSURE IDENTIFICATION OF ANIMALS

TATTOO identification of kids is probably the surest way of permanently marking them. Such marks assure a permanent record of identification for the breeder and the purchaser, and are of special value in case of the death of the owner when otherwise valuable stock might be lost because of inability to assure its identity.

Tattooing is not a cure-all. Carelessness in recording the tattoo marks can make the tattoo meaningless. A poor job of tattooing with make-shift methods, can disappear from the ear of the animal. But when tattooing is well done and the marks properly recorded, it the best identification for goats yet devised.

## PRE-MILKING MAY YET FURNISH COLOSTRUM FOR KIDS

THE PRACTICE of milking does before kidding is becoming more general, the purpose being to prevent severe congestion of the udder. However, some of the best authorities have been hesitant in recommending this procedure because the kids need the colostrum milk that contains not only vitamins but other substances which help to regulate their bowels. It is also well-known that all young animals seem to take on new life and strength right after they nurse. Yet dairymen have also experienced the loss of good does because the udder becomes too congested for several days—in some cases two or three weeks—before parturition.

To solve the problem of colostrum for the kids it is becoming the practice to put this milk in a freezer and hold it for feeding to the kids when they are born. If a freezer is not available, the milk may be set in cold

water and held for a day. Such milk may be fed with safety to the kids. The milk of the doe will contain some colostrum properties for about a week. If it becomes necessary to milk the doe for more than a week prior to kidding in order to keep the udder from becoming too congested, it will mean there will be no colostrum milk for the kid if freezing facilities are not available. In such cases it may be wise to give the newborn kid extra supplements of vitamin C.

More and more dairymen are pre-milking some of their does. Usually it is the heavy-producing does that have the udders that become more or less congested if kidding is delayed.

## GOAT POX IS EASILY SPREAD BUT TREATMENT IS SIMPLE

GOAT POX is a disease in which small vesicles or blisters appear around the udder and teats of the goat. It is due to a specific germ which may be transmitted easily to other animals within the herd if proper precautions are not taken to prevent it.

When the disease first appears, small, red, swollen areas may be observed over the surface of the udder and teats. At first these areas are about the size of a pea or even smaller, but they soon grow larger. In short, they form small blisters, or vesicles, which contain a thin, clear, watery fluid. The blisters eventually break open, allowing the fluid to escape, leaving behind a raw, sore surface.

Treatment consists in washing the parts with a mild antiseptic solution, drying thoroughly and applying carbolated vaseline or zinc oxide ointment twice daily or after each milking. Always let the affected animal be the last of the bunch to be milked. Even then the hands must be thoroughly disinfected after milking in order to prevent the spread of the disease to other animals.

## Diarrhea remedy

One of the best home remedies for diarrhea in kids is cocoa. A teaspoonful of cocoa in the milk twice a day is sufficient unless the kid is very ill. Give this treatment until the bowel movements are again normal.

Care should be taken not to give the cocoa too long, as it is very constipating. If this should happen, a spoonful of castor oil will put things right again.—Mrs. I. C. Pond, Waldo Co., Me.

## LOOK of the month

O. I. WARNER



"YOU CAN take the boy off the farm

but you can't take the farm out of the boy," explains O. I. Warner of Lincoln, Ill., to his friends. Short-horns and Holsteins in Kansas, with resultant tours of midwest fairs, left an indelible mark that was not erased by even the following twenty years on the road selling hardware for a Chicago firm. Of course, the regular cafe menus developed an artistic set of ulcers for him—and Mrs. Warner kept urging goat milk. Ultimately the goats and the ulcers met, the ulcers disappeared and the French Alpines remained to nurture that early love for livestock.

It was an ad in Dairy Goat Journal that was the introduction to the breed he now breeds and shows so successfully, and beside the hobby of the goats themselves his big interest is watching the daily production of the does on their Advanced Registry tests—every milking doe in his Lincoln Herd is on continual test.

Two years ago the Illinois Milk Goat Breeders Assn. made him its president, and repeated the order for 1950.

"It's my right of way," muttered Red.

But the other guy came right ahead.

Red found that his brakes Didn't have what it takes.

He didn't stop quick—he stopped dead!

# Strippings

● Teresa of Irondale, featured on the cover of the January issue, has completed her 305-day test with 3927.8 lbs. milk and 133.7 lbs. butterfat. Her high test day was 17.7 lbs. milk, and on her last test day she was still producing 10.3 lbs. milk, according to R. D. Weis, secretary of the American Goat Society.

● Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Wells, Springfield, Ill., announce the marriage of their daughter, Carol, on Jan. 21. Carol is well-known to exhibitors at the Illinois State Fair, where for years she has had a prominent part in helping show the Silver Bell Nubians.

● Hooray for San Francisco! Dr. J. C. Geiger, health director, points out that any San Francisco resident can keep two goats. "The law says anybody can keep two goats in their yard or under the bed for that matter. San Francisco is OK for goats," Mrs. Mary E. Dutton, Sonoma, Calif., sends in the clipping with this news.

● "Recently at a luncheon meeting of the Christian Business Men's Committee, International," writes John R. Hale, Depew, N. Y., "a missionary from Africa told of some of the problems of translating Scriptures into the tribal language. An example was the figure of speech, 'in the twinkling of an eye.' That expression would convey little meaning to the native and so it was translated, 'in the flick of a goat's ear!'"

● Nubians make big time drama! When the American Theatre in St. Louis was presenting Mr. Roberts a goat was needed, and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bommer's prize-winning daughter of imported Budlett's Brutus, Valley Park Hills Brutus Silkie, was drafted for a three-weeks' run. On the stage, and on the streets from her stable to the theatre, the trim red doe drew great ovations and was featured in news pictures and in broadcasts.

● "Practical Home Dairying" (Circular 431), is a bulletin by Oklahoma A&M College, Stillwater, Okla., and can be had free on request to the Extension Service there. The bulletin is all that its name implies, and a real help to everyone who milks a single goat or cow.

● Pine's Goat Dairy at Hot Springs,

Ark., has moved to a new location which they believe will permit much more satisfactory operation of their goat dairy, which also handles vitamins, vegetable concentrates and health foods, and uses the slogan, "The health should be as sacredly guarded as the character."

● Floyd Hegenderfer, Maryville, O., requests copies of Dairy Goat Journal's Primer for Goatkeepers for members of the 4-H Goat Club, of which he is secretary. . . . Copies will be gladly furnished, free of charge, to any 4-H Club member (all others 50c).

● Frank G. Kay, cargo supervisor of American Airways, visited Chuck and Jo Taylor's Danyankee Ranch, Murphy, Ore., to study the needs of goats for foreign shipment by air.

● Ed Gehris, Mertztown, Pa., recommends Bulletin 464, Feeding for Milk Production, which can be secured from Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station, Corvallis. He says it contains excellent advice on feeding that can be used advantageously by goat breeders—60 pages of good, common sense on feeding.

● "My dinner club is to have an advertising meeting—featuring displays and advertising on the occupations of members. Sometimes I imagine I am better known in this club for my 'queer' hobby of keeping goats than I am as an accountant," writes Lloyd E. Mount, Jackson, Mich. "At one meeting I gave them a talk about goats followed up another time with servings of good goat cottage cheese. The memory of that good cheese has brought sly and direct requests for a repeat. . . . So for this advertising meeting I would like a supply of Dairy Goat Journal's paper napkins to be placed at the plate of each diner."

● Robert Casebeer's goat dairy in Portland, Ore., received publicity through a well-illustrated story in the magazine section of the Oregon Journal. . . . Burl Ives, and his Nubians advertised goats a full-page worth in rotogravure sections over the nation on Nov. 6. . . . The Rocky Mountain News (Denver) used pictures to tell of the success Mrs. Paul Wolf's Story Book Farm is having in raising Shetland colts with goat foster mothers. . . . Mrs. Elsie Selonke Cornella, West Chicago, Ill., not only appeared with her Saanens on a TV show, but as a result of the show her dairy was featured in Chicago and local papers.

● W. D. Hymes, Massillon, O., re-

cently completed the correspondence course in goatkeeping offered by Pennsylvania State College. He says, "I am proud of the grades I made—and used Aids to Goatkeeping as my chief mentor. More people who have goats should do both—buy Aids to Goatkeeping, and take the course."

● David Kreitler, Warren, O., asks for some of Dairy Goat Journal's paper napkins to use at a dinner which their association is furnishing to the veterans and their wives at the local veteran's training school.

● He has talked about goats for five years, now N. G. Jackson, Huntington, Ind., reports he has purchased 20 acres and is launching his goat dairy, roadside market and vegetable garden.

● Turn to the Keeping Posted page in Satevepost for Jan. 14 and take a good look at Commander "Bill" Lederer—but don't believe for a moment the inference in the accompanying squib that Bill's interest in goats is but a transient and fanciful thing. Bill is, by the way, working on a book-length story with dairy goats the focal point . . . watch for it.

## WHY? the name

### DESERT

At the base of Camelback Mountain, near Phoenix, Ariz., Mrs. J. C. Lincoln's Nubians make their home. Nubians, Arizona—what more likely combination to make one think of the desert. And so today Mrs. Lincoln's Desert Nubians are making themselves known over the entire country.

### Stuarts get new buck

Valley Park Hills Babson, a young Nubian buck, was purchased by Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Stuart, Springfield, Ill., to head their herd. The sellers, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Bommer, Valley Park, Mo., delivered the buck to the Stuarts in their station wagon. Previously the Stuarts, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. C. Caswell, had visited the Bommer's herd and made the selection after seeing the buck and his ancestors.

Goat milk should not be exposed to light longer than necessary if it is to retain its good flavor. Prompt cooling and proper storage produce quality milk.

# GOATS LIKE FUL-O-PEP!

***It's very palatable! It makes lots of milk!***



**Switch your herd to vitamin-rich Ful-O-Pep for top milk production... long-milking life!**

**YES...** your goats will like the *tasty, appetizing flavor* and palatability of Ful-O-Pep Goat Feed. It's built around *nourishing oats*, with molasses added.

Ful-O-Pep meets your goats' nutritional needs, too. There's a variety of proteins... a proper mineral balance, including trace minerals... plus a *special fortification* of vitamins goats need for health and condition.

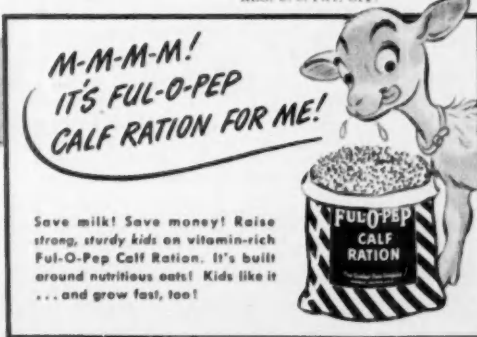
You see, **ONLY** Ful-O-Pep is *enriched* with Concentrated Spring Range. This Vitamin Boost adds

palatability to the ration and promotes *heavy milk production*, too.

A DRY DOE especially needs Ful-O-Pep's high-vitamin and mineral content for building a strong, sturdy kid... and to build up a reserve for the next milking period!

So start feeding your goats *vitamin-rich* Ful-O-Pep Goat Feed soon. They'll like it... and you'll like your results! Just see your local Ful-O-Pep Dealer at the blue and white striped sign.

\*REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.



## PET TATTOO OUTFIT



Here's the right outfit  
for Tattooing GOATS

Send for  
Illustrated  
Folder  
and Prices

Includes now improved  
sure-grip tongue, inter-  
changeable dies (1/4" or  
1/2") and special ink...  
\$4.20 and up according  
to number of letters or  
figures wanted... Special  
dies made to order.

**WESTON MANUFACTURING  
AND SUPPLY CO.**  
1961 Spoor Blvd. Denver, Colo.

## Horns Can't Grow

after using  
TOMELLE  
PASTE  
on KIDS

Or RAMS as soon as the horn button can be felt; on CALVES up to 2 months old. Easy and safe treatment. One application enough. No bleeding or scars. Keeps indefinitely. Bottle sufficient for 50 heads. \$1.00, prepaid. Guaranteed. At dealers, or direct from TOMELLE CO., Dept. D, Calico Rock, Ark.

### BREEDER-ADE® OIL

Used and endorsed by successful breeders.

Patent blend of vegetable vitamins A and E (with vitamin D) for use in nutritional sterility. Feed one dose a few days before mating. Used with great success by breeders in all lines. Money-back guarantee. Sent postpaid—4 oz. only \$1.00. \*Trade Mark

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**GOAT TETHER \$1:** Swivel ring top. Goat or dog can't get tangled or pull out. Holds in soft or hard ground. Angle stake and flush disk holds securely. Light weight, rust resisting. Ideal where local laws forbid loose running dogs. Price \$1; with 10 ft. swivel chain, \$2.00, postpaid. Send for FREE catalog. WARNER'S PROD. CO., Dept. G.B., Baldwinville, N. Y.

## THE BOOK OF THE GOAT

—Eighth Edition—

By H. S. Holmes Pegler

The first edition of this book was the first book on goatkeeping in the English language—this, the EIGHTH edition, was completely modernized before Mr. Pegler's death during the war years, and incorporates three-quarters of a century of goatkeeping.

THE BOOK OF THE GOAT is indispensable to the well-informed goatkeeper. Here is not only the lore of the industry, the pictures of the early animals of the breed, but the practices that during the years have proved to be the best in goatkeeping.

Its 250 pages and many illustrations, with 28 different chapter headings, constitute the fundamental data on which all other goat literature is largely based.

Due to the continued paper shortage in England the quantity of these books available is distinctly limited. Mail your order today...

Price \$3.50 postpaid

**DAIRY GOAT JOURNAL.**  
Columbia, Mo.



# You Said It

### BUSINESS QUADRUPLES

When last you were up here in New England we were in North Weymouth, where we made our first million. Now we are part way through our second million in Harvard, 30 miles west of Boston. During the year we have been here we have greatly extended our market for fresh milk (four times the volume of a year ago) and are buying milk from producers all over New England.

We have accumulated a great deal of machinery to help, too. We have three tractors, a new hay baler, rakes, etc., two big and three small trucks for farm work and milk and animal transport. We have added other equipment for facilitating the work, such as an automatic bottle washer, two double-unit milking machines so that one person can milk four goats at one time, a large walk-in refrigerator, and a lot of other things. There is still a lot to do, and I haven't wanted to attract a lot of attention to it until it looks like we want it.

One fact that impressed us as we visited over 80 goat dairies since the war is that few operators were actually producing either goats or milk from the land. They were buying both hay and grain from dealers, and few animals had adequate exercise lots, not to mention pastures. They were, for the most part, merely exchanging milk sold for feed bought—and few cow dairymen can survive on such a process.

Here, we think, is a fundamental weakness of today's goat dairies. In order to combat the squeeze between lower purchasing power and higher prices for what he must buy, the goat dairymen must grow more and better legume hay and pasture. He can't help but improve his animals and lower his costs by such practice.

—Warren Ernst, Harvard, Mass.

### OPPOSES MILK BOOTLEGGERS

I may make myself unpopular with my outspoken criticism of the filthy, stinking pens in which too many goat owners keep their stock. I can't see how anyone could drink goat milk after seeing the majority

of goat establishments that it has been my misfortune to visit; yet these same folks will bootleg goat milk at the highest prices.

As a result of these observations I try to go to the other extreme and keep everything extra neat and clean. You won't find a tin can or any other sort of junk on the six acres where we are located... and as a result I sell all the milk we can produce at 40c at the farm or 50c delivered in Norwich.

Nor am I selling goats until I can maintain a herd minimum production of 1500 lbs. or over. Until then the surplus goes to the butcher.—William Stanton, Norwich, Conn.

### "DEERE" ME!

The short write-up about our Deere Acres in a recent issue of Dairy Goat Journal, although only a couple of paragraphs long, brought several letters to me, and one before-breakfast long distance phone call, and a visitor who took back with him two of our beautiful young does.—Mrs. Esther D. Webb, Tyler, Tex.

### RECIPE IS SUCCESSFUL

We tried the meat curing method given in the October issue of Dairy Goat Journal, using it for chevon, pork and duck. We kept it at a uniform temperature of 32° and had a local butcher hickory smoke the meat. It's all delicious!

We used part fresh meat of a 7-month kid, and part of a 9-year-old doe, taken from our freezer. Both were equally good.—Mrs. Earl T. Evans, Chardon, O.



Twink MacAlpine, one of the French Alpine herd sires owned by E. W. MacNab, Azusa, Calif.



## REVELY FRENCH ALPINES



A few choice buck and doe kids for sale from the above and other fine does, sired by "BEL Cid Del Norte".  
A special low price on buck kids if taken at one week of age. All bucks reserved in advance.

STUART A. YOUNG, Warner, N. H.

## Sans Souci French Alpines

\*M LaMart of Production Herd AR 917, 3876 lbs. milk in 305 days. • \*M Pamela Sans Souci AR 770, 3144 lbs. milk in 305 days. • \*Phillips de Marcellais AR 1086, 3046 lbs. milk in 305 days. • \*Golden Rule's Clarissa AR 880, 2745 lbs. milk in 305 days. • Rhea Sans Souci AR 741, 2427 lbs. milk in 7 months 28 days. • \*McH Mary AR 1509, 2625 lbs. milk 305 days first freshening.

Booking order for bucks from these does sired by "B Dictator Del Norte, a son of \*M Yvonne Del Norte, 4552 lbs. milk in 305 days, 5094 lbs. in 365 days. Send for free mating list.

MEER'S FARM

Rt. 3 Madison 5 Wis.

## Wilton French Alpines

"Where Production is Paramount"

Youngsters from 2 years old to 1950 doings. from 8-qt. dams and their get, at very cheap prices for their quality. Can have them bred or open. Only reserved buck kids expected available for 1950. All guaranteed as represented.

DR. CHARLES HOEFLE, Veterinarian  
Wilton Conn.

## French Alpines

Doe kids • Del Norte sire  
Bred does

CLAY WRIGHT

Box 91 Landis North Carolina

## FRALPINA

stands for

French Alpines of fine breeding

Continuous AR testing—Star buck  
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FRALPINE DAIRY GOAT RANCH

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## MILK RECORD SHEETS



Simplified, convenient—  
for 10 goats for 2 weeks  
or 1 goat for 20 weeks.  
8½x11 in. 10c each; 5 for  
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DAIRY GOAT JOURNAL,  
Columbia, Mo.

## PEDIGREE BLANKS

Fine, roomy, 4-generation pedigree and description forms. Just what you want for "sales sheets" as well as records. Size 8½x11 in. 5c each; 3 for 10c; 10 for 25c; 50 for \$1. Postpaid.

DAIRY GOAT JOURNAL, Columbia, Mo.



## a word TO THE WIVES

### VEGETABLE SNOW

1 pint goat milk cottage cheese, ½ lb. of lettuce cut finely, 1 red pimento, 1 green pimento, 1 small onion chopped fine, 1 small cucumber cut fine. Mix all ingredients lightly with salad dressing.—Pearl F. Newton.

### WHITE LILLIE CAKE

2 cups soft white sugar, 1 cup goat milk, ½ cup goat butter, 3 cups flour, 3 eggs, 2 t. baking powder.

Cream sugar and shortening then add well beaten eggs mix well. Sift flour and add milk slowly. Whites of eggs fold in last. Bake in moderate oven (350°) for 25 minutes.—Miss Elizabeth Good.

### HOLIDAY BAKED SQUASH

Bake whole 4 individual squash until soft, cut in half and remove seeds. Scoop out meat into mixing bowl.

Add ¼ cup sugar (white, brown or maple), ¼ cup goat butter, 1 t. salt, ¼ cup nutmeats (broken). Mix together and spread in a buttered baking dish. Place marshmallows on top and bake in hot oven until marshmallows are browned.—Mrs. V. M. Greene.

### BANANA BREAD

1 egg, 1 cup sugar, 2 T. goat tallow, 2 bananas, ½ cup sour goat milk, 1 t. soda, 1 t. salt, 2 cups flour. Beat egg then add sugar and melted fat, mash bananas add to mixture, add the other ingredients and bake in a moderate oven about 1 hr.—Mrs. Willis Kleinhekoel.

### HONEY CHOCOLATE COOKIES

1 cup honey, 2 cups oatmeal, 1 t. vanilla, 2 cups sifted flour, 1 t. salt, 1 cup nutmeats, 1 cup shortening, 2 squares bitter chocolate, 2 eggs, ¾ t. soda, ¼ cup sour goat cream.

Cream honey and shortening. Add oatmeal and chocolate which has been melted over hot water. Add vanilla. Mix well. Add well beaten eggs. Sift flour; measure. Sift together the dry ingredients. Add alternately with sour cream (or milk). Add nutmeats and drop on greased cookie sheet. Bake in a moderate oven 350°F. about 15 minutes. Makes about 3 doz.—Evelyn Hubbard.

## The MacAlpine Herd

• Largest purebred French Alpine herd in America. • Largest number of high producers. • Largest number of Accredited herd bucks in service. • Most outstanding in beautiful body types and colorings. • Closely developed from the IMPORTATIONS of Delangle, they bear the closest relation to the famous DeLansley stock. • We have no American-made Alpines, only purebred French Alpines.

About 20 young and mature does for sale, bred to star and better bucks.

Bred and unbred doelings of excellent quality and type. Well grown and developed for domestic, home milkers, and for herd foundation breeding units, complete with non-related bucks.

A few extremely well qualified young star bucks for sale.

E. W. MacNAB

1108 West Broadway Azusa, Calif.

## The Lincoln Herd

of French Alpines

We have a few kids for sale from such does as

OH MAH'S CONCHITA AR 1382

(2662.9 lbs. milk, 105.38 lbs. butterfat, grand champion 1948 Illinois State Fair)

—Herd on Continuous AR Test—

Herd sire: Lincoln Del Norte (son of Perie Del Norte and Pamela Sans Souci AR 770, breed leader for 1946).

Our prices are reasonable—  
Write me your needs

O. I. WARNER

Box 53 Lincoln Ill.

## The Mille Fleur Herd

French Alpines Exclusively



Breeding for—

1. Constitutional vigor
2. Physical soundness
3. Prolonged lactation with uniform upward trend of production.

Dr. W. R. McCuiston

Box 1731 Fort Worth 1 Texas

## DESERT NUBIANS

Bang's Free

All does on official production test.

Senior and Junior Sires, both sons of

**Mell's Fantasia**  
N-5932 AR 237

2404 lbs. milk, 100.5 lbs. BF.

**Mrs. J. C. Lincoln**

Scottsdale, Arizona

## Hurricane Acres OFFERS



### 1950 KIDS

From AR dams, by Horus Serape of Rancho LaHabra AR.

**ALICE TRACY, LaHabra, Calif.**

### BUNNSHERD DAIRY GOATS

Offer AR Nubian doe and several registered Nubian does, all bred to

**MICHAEL OF EVANIA**

—Write for information—

**T. E. BUNN, JR.**

1809 N. Druid Hills Rd. Decatur, Ga.

## Floralea Nubians

Now booking orders for 1950 kids from our heavy milking does . . . write for full information.

**MRS. J. FRANKLIN WILSON**  
New Canton, Virginia

## Goat Keeping for Amateurs

• By H. S. Holmes Pegler

A hundred pages, and every page crammed with helpful tips and advice! Illustrated, showing many helpful devices to simplify goatkeeping. Here the great English authority, in his last book, summarizes the information of his years of experience. \$1.00 postpaid.

**DAIRY GOAT JOURNAL, Columbia, Mo.**



## WORRY CORNER

YOU ARE invited to write Dairy Goat Journal about any problems (if your problem is veterinary, please refer to this special department in Dairy Goat Journal before writing). They will be answered free of charge, or you will be referred to sources of information. Be sure and enclose stamped envelope for reply. Each month a few problems of general interest will be published in this department.

### GOAT VACATIONS

**Q:** Should milking goats have a vacation before freshening? How should I dry them off?

**A:** A rest period for the milking doe is essential to develop good kids and, at the same time permit the doe to build her bodily reserves to go through the strain of the next lactation. A goat owner can do no more damaging thing to his herd than to ignore this dry period.

There is no trick to drying off a doe. Merely stop milking completely whenever the dry period is to start. After this last milking pressure is built up to cause milk secretion to cease and reabsorption to commence. Some prefer to make one more milking, the third or fourth day, but it is doubtful if this is necessary.

### WEANING KIDS

**Q:** A 16-month-old doe will still get loose and head straight to her mother to nurse. How can this habit be broken?

**A:** There is no need to bewail the fact, now, that the error started when the kid was not taken from her dam at birth and never permitted to nurse. Now you have but few solutions: You can keep the doe penned so that she cannot reach her dam; you can devise a muzzle for the doe so she cannot nurse; possibly the application of bad-tasting material to the dam's udder may discourage the young doe; or perhaps the best solution is to sell her and replace her in your herd with another doe.

### BLACK SAANENS

**Q:** My Saanen just had twins, and one of them is almost solid black. She was mated to a purebred buck and had no chance for any accidental mating.

**A:** Color in Saanens appears occasionally in almost all strains. If one understands the ancient history of the Saanen breed, it will be recognized that all the Swiss breeds

are from a more or less common—and colored source. As a result certain breeding combinations will occasionally bring out the dormant color factor in Saanens . . . or a white Toggenburg, for instance, may appear.

### CARE OF KIDS

**Q:** Should the kids be left with the dam after their birth?

**A:** Generally speaking, no. Dairy Goat Journal has a circular on kid rearing which you will find helpful—order Leaflet No. 1 "Tips on Kid Care," and enclose stamp for mailing.

### WHIPPING CREAM

**Q:** Why won't our goat cream whip? We bought a new cream separator, which works splendidly, but can't whip the cream.

**A:** If well cooled and reasonably aged the cream should whip easily. If the cream comes from goats near the end of their lactation period there may be more difficulty, but it should not entirely inhibit the whipping of the cream. Try letting the cream stand for 24 to 48 hours, and whipping it at a relatively cool temperature.

### STATE LAWS

**Q:** Our state has passed a law that all cow milk sold after June, 1950, must be pasteurized. Do I have to pasteurize my goat milk? What requirements must I meet to sell natural milk?

**A:** Since laws in each state, and in each city, vary greatly it is well to consult your local health officials—and if you question their rulings you had better talk to your attorney, who can perhaps develop satisfactory information for you.

You can no doubt continue to sell natural milk if sold as Certified goat milk—for information on requirements write to Mr. E. P. Brown, sec., American Assn. of Medical Milk Commissions, 1265 Broadway, New York 1, N. Y. If you are pro-

ducing the high quality goat milk you should produce you are probably already meeting most of the requirements—you might as well have the advantages of the Certified name in marketing your product.

#### AGE AT BREEDING

Q: How old can a kid be before she can be bred?

A: A good many cases are reported of young does freshening when but a few days past 7 months of age—in other words, they were bred when but about 2 months of age. This, of course, is not good practice and more maturity is desired, perhaps a year to 18 months is the best time to have the young doe freshen for the first time.

#### VITAMINS IN GOAT MILK

Q: What vitamins are there in goat milk?

A: We suggest that after you accumulate a 3c stamp that you write a letter to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and request a copy of a bulletin they have which gives the comparative vitamin content of all common (and uncommon) foods—including goat milk and cow milk. This will be far more comprehensive than any brief information we can give you here.

#### PASTEURIZE FOR FLAVOR

Q: Customers tell me our goat milk has a strong taste after it is a day old. I have decided to get a pasteurizer, and I would like to know if that would solve the problem.

A: The answer is probably a strong negative! It is barely possible that in some rare instances that the inhibiting of some bacterial growth that caused off-flavor might improve flavor for a longer period of time, but generally speaking pasteurization cannot improve milk that has an inherent defect. The search for this trouble should go back to individual milkers in the herd, the processes of handling and producing, marketing, and finally, the care for the milk given by the customer after he has received it.

#### DEATH FOR BRUCELLOSIS

Q: One of our best does reacted a suffering from Bang's disease, and our veterinarian told us to have her killed. We did this, but wonder if it is the usual procedure.

A: Brucellosis occurs so rarely in dairy goats that no animal should be

destroyed on the basis of but one test. Such an animal should be isolated and re-tested . . . but in any event the danger of the disease to mankind and to other stock is such that it is wise to lean to the side of extra caution rather than to take chances. You certainly did not do wrong in destroying your doe—and you may have saved the destruction of the rest of your herd, as well as sickness and even death in your family and neighborhood.

#### MILK PAILS

Q: Where can I purchase a small milk pail suitable for goats?

A: Supply houses advertising in Dairy Goat Journal list such pails in their catalog . . . as well as a multitude of other useful items. In buying a milk pail be sure it is seamless and smooth—stainless steel is the ideal metal—and a hood to cover most of the top is almost an essential.

#### NORMAL DISCHARGE

Q: My doe freshened over two weeks ago, but still has a discharge. She seems alright otherwise.

A: There is a normal discharge after the doe freshens which may continue for three or four weeks, and many beginners mistake this for retained afterbirth. This needs no special attention but it is well to bathe the hind parts of the doe with a mild disinfectant at least once daily as long as the discharge continues.

#### THEFT INSURANCE

Q: What company sells theft insurance for goats?

A: A quick check with several livestock insurance companies indicates that all such companies that write any type of livestock insurance also write theft insurance. Your insurance broker can no doubt take care of this for you.

#### Champion Saanen to Iowa

Jayhawk Villie, 3-year-old Saanen doe and winner of junior championship at the Kansas State Dairy Goat Show, has been purchased by Mrs. Harry Diercks, Waterloo, Ia., from Dr. C. A. Branch, Marion, Kans.

Not long ago Mrs. Diercks secured Mitchell's White Fox, a son of imported Moonlarch Endymion and out of the Advanced Registry doe, Sonsie Shaw's Cecille, for herd sire. He was purchased from Thomas Mitchell, Norton, Pa.



Helene's Flicka N-7620 and the ribbons she won at the State Fair—first in milking does over 2 yrs., champion Nubian, first in dam and produce, and grand champion over all breeds.

**STOCK FOR SALE**  
First kids arriving in February  
**HELENE'S NUBIANS**  
3060 E. Ft. Lowell Rd.  
Tucson, Ariz.

## Cashel Hill Goat Dairy NUBIANS

Offering 7 top bred does

Angel of Chesterfield N-9757, 4 yrs., and Rosa of Chesterfield N-96232, 4 yrs. Both bred to Cashel Hill Caesar N-5799, son of Chikaming Andrae 69435 \*\*B AR 75 US DHIA 1.

Cashel Hill Marge N-9715, 1 yr., bred to Cashel Hill Spotty N-8622.

Cashel Hill Helen, 1 yr., bred to Cashel Hill Harlequin N-9719.

Cashel Hill Ponderosa, 3 yrs., bred to Cashel Hill Omar N-5077.

Cashel Hill Agnes, 1 yr., bred to Cashel Hill Spotty N-8622.

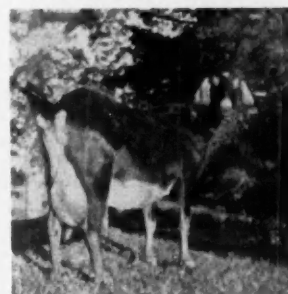
Cashel Hill Sylvia, 1 yr., bred to Cashel Hill Caesar N-5799.

Top does, combining best bloodlines, and bred to bucks of unusual quality.

—Booking orders for 1960 kids

**WILLIAM J. CASSIN**  
Chester, Vermont

## Oakwood Nubians



Still stand for  
• Vigor • Show Type • Production  
Order kids now of AR bloodlines.  
**MRS. V. E. THOMPSON**  
Colfax, Calif.

## Double H Ranch Saanens

We have for sale at \$75 each (or will trade for comparable Saanen does).

### HERCULES' EDWARD OF DOUBLE

H 8-10224, born May 17, 1949. Sire, Columbine Nitta's Hercules; dam, Sennruti's Eloda (daughter of imported Moonlarch Endymion), a first freshener still producing 7 lbs. daily 7 months after freshening.

### HERCULES' KEITH OF DOUBLE

H 8-10227, born July 1, 1949. Sired by Hercules; dam, Nevada Saanen's Harriet, a first freshener of Echo bloodlines, with high day of 8½ lbs.

You know the sire to these young fellows—he has been pictured in Dairy Goat Journal. Their dams are high-producing young does of America's choicest breeding; they both have well-developed udders with exceptionally good attachments. Write for information.

### HARLAN & HELEN MUMMA

B. F. Star Rt., Box 49, Eagle Point, Oreg.

### SPLENDIDA SAANENS

Mitchell's Herd of Purebred Saanens

Home of Imported

### THUNDERSEY PETROL

Kids for sale by Petrol and Etherley Myrus II, and out of AR does.

BOTH BUCKS AT STUD

### THOMAS H. MITCHELL

Amesland Road Morton, Pa.

### Sennruti Goat Dairy

Home of Imported

### MOONLARCH ENDYMION

To mate to Endymion's daughters we have just secured

### Thundersley Petrol's Waldeck

8-0826

A son of imported Thundersley Petrol, out of Igkarnaylum S-4161, a 14 lb. doe. No stock for sale at present, but daughters of Endymion bred to Waldeck may have buck kids which can be reserved now. Also buck kids by Endymion.

### MRS. ELODA CHRISTENER

RL 1 Sheridan Pa.  
3 miles north of Brickerville, 2 miles south of Schaefferstown on Rt. 501.

### FAIR-WAY SAANENS

Improve your herd with senior and junior bred does. Official test. Herd sire is B Liddle of Wasatch 561212, son of Rio Linda Dona Marcelina 65628, world record doe. Write for description and prices.

### MR. AND MRS. CHARLES SHIDNER

Rt. 2 Box 805 Escondido, Calif.

### BIG ROCK SAANENS

Breeding the finest in Saanens from Swiss and English importations.

HERD SIRE—Mitchell's White Fox S-9431, son of imported Moonlarch Endymion S-7673 and Sonnie Shaw's Cecile S-4104 AR 47. No doe in my herd gives less than 1800 lbs. milk in 305 days.

—Booking orders for 1950 kids—

MRS. HARRY DIERCKS, Rt. 3, Waterloo, Ia.

### SALES AGREEMENTS

(Trade Practices)



To insure satisfaction and confidence on the part of the buyer these agreements should be filled out and signed by both buyer and seller. 6c for 10, postpaid.

DAIRY GOAT JOURNAL, Columbia, Mo.

# VETERINARY



YOU ARE invited to write about any veterinary problems. Those accompanied by stamped envelope will be answered free of charge by Dairy Goat Journal staff members to the best of their ability, or you will be referred to sources of information.

Selected questions of general interest will be published in this department. These are answered by DR. W. R. McCUSTION, Box 1731, Ft. Worth 1, Tex., a veterinarian and goat breeder with many years experience in practice with goat diseases.

If a personal reply is desired from Dr. McCustion he may be written directly, enclosing \$1 for such reply.

## INFERTILITY IN BUCK

Q: My 5-year-old buck went infertile last fall. For the two previous years he had run with the does and was extremely fertile—although I



Dr. McCustion

realize this may have contributed to the present difficulty. He entered the breeding season last fall in top condition, but failed to produce a single kid; he was always eager to breed, but could settle nothing. He is a valuable animal, and I

would like to get more kids from him. A: The prostatic gland changes that will have occurred by the time a buck has reached his fifth year calls for a definite spacing of his services, if fertility is to be maintained. If possible, this fellow should be kept in a back pasture, entirely away and out of sight of the does. Then when they start to come in take the doe to him, and restrict his activities to not more than one breeding to a fourteen day period. Feed some whole wheat grain to him daily, and supply mineralized yeast powder for him to eat at liberty.

When a buck runs with does he is apt to spend too much prostatic fluid, this is the secretion that can be seen dripping from the penis and is responsive to many kinds of stimulants that come to him through sight, smell, touch and even sounds of the right kind. He has expended the supply of this part of the seminal fluid that activates the spermatozoa. Unless this very important part of the seminal fluid is re-established in normal amount and consistency, the primitive form of life known as spermatozoa become inactive and do not reach the female ovum, where conception occurs.

The thing for you to do is to help him conserve his prostatic fluid by isolation, spacing his services according to the results reflected by

does that are settled and feeding wheat germ as nature intended it should be used—direct from the whole kernel of the wheat.

## CARE FOR PREMATURE KID

Q: I purchased a bred doe. She, at her first kidding, dropped three kids ten days prematurely, a buck weighing 6½ lbs., another buck weighing 6 lbs. and a doe weighing 3½ lbs. All of the kids dropped are in good condition and at 24 hours seem to be gaining. The little doe is the most delicate. When she stands up her movements are the most uncertain; her front legs are wobbly and quite noticeably bowed. I am feeding her the doe's milk, 4-5 oz. per feeding and four feedings each day. The appetite is good and she has passed a normal stool. May I ask how you would treat this doe kid? Should I feed vitamins and/or calcium? If so, what vitamins, what form of calcium and what dosage? Should she have other supplementary feedings?

A: Chilling is the chief cause of death in new born animals. Next is probably improper and irregular feeding. This little doeling will likely have to have some extra care if she survives. Be sure your feedings are prompt and the milk is very warm. While it is not necessary to keep her in a heated building unless the temperature is extremely cold, it is a good practice to keep her in a well protected place and even separated from the other kids until she can take care of herself. Competition plays no favorites, it eliminates the weak and sustains the stronger. Frequently the best animals are the weakest in the beginning. I sometimes wonder how many outstanding animals are sacrificed in early life because of lack of skill, diligence or thoughtfulness in their human caretakers. In addition to the care you have mentioned, I would recommend for all three of these promising kids a Phillips Calf Capsule. These high



## Get Toggenburgs

- for
- BEAUTY
  - PRODUCTION
  - PROFIT

We are proud of our individual records—but we are prouder of our herd average. Yokelawn milk records are certified by the State of New Jersey and the American Milk Goat Record Assn. YOKELAWN TOGGENBURGS have stood the test of time.

Send for circular—it's free

### YOKELAWN

"Home of  
America's Choicest Toggenburgs"  
Wanaque, New Jersey

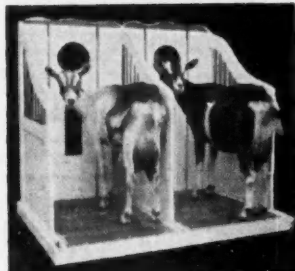
### Advanced Registry TOGGENBURGS

Yearlings, 2-year-olds and 3-year-olds,  
all bred in Oct. 1949 to  
SUNSHINE, FINK'S SHOSHONE, T76689  
His dam is AR 490 and 562, 2773.8 lbs.  
milk in 8 months 24 days.  
All tuberculin and Bang's tested.  
L. W. MEYLER, Conneaut, Ohio

## BARNs and BUILDINGs

... for Dairy Goats

By A. L. KLINGBEIL



All the information you need to help you have the most modern, economical buildings for your goats—with sketches, plans and specifications.

Little barns, big barns, medium-sized barns, buck barns, box stalls, tie stalls, shipping crates, milking stands, and all the other bits of construction you may need are shown completely in this 47-page book.

This new edition has new, bigger plates and drawings. It's more helpful than ever!

Price \$1 postpaid

DAIRY GOAT JOURNAL, Columbia, Mo.

## RAISE DAIRY GOATS



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### MODERN MILK GOATS

By Irmagard Richards

... has been a standard authority. Now in its seventh printing, its information is tried and tested. Its pictures are of unusual historical value. It's a book that is a "must" in the library of every serious breeder—a help to the novice. Cloth bound, 271 pages. Price \$3.50 postpaid.  
DAIRY GOAT JOURNAL, Columbia, Mo.

potency vitamin capsules were developed in the state known as the Dairyland of America and they rate very high among the practicing veterinarians throughout the country. The calcium intake and requirement I would leave to dam's milk and the bowed tendons will in the big majority of cases reach a normal adjustment.

### MAD MITCH

Q: This spring my goats got a good case of what I call sheep-scab mites. I can't see or hear them, but they bite, sting, and crawl. Sixty days ago I sold all of my goats and chickens, which left only my wife and me on the place. We had the lot, which is 50 x 140, sprayed with coal oil three different times, six days apart. It took a 54 gallon barrel of oil each time. I also tore down the barns and put 30 gallons of crank case oil where they were. We have used 6 gallons of creosote dip, 6 pints of Lysol, 4 gallons of house spray, 500 lbs. of lime. This has killed all of the lawn, and we still have mites. We stayed downtown nine nights and carried them around all the time. The State Agriculture Department sent a man down to look things over, but he knew little if anything about mites, consequently he was no help. Will they finally starve to death? How can I get rid of them? They are all over the place, in the house, in the beds, and everywhere. Do you think the two kids I bought a year ago brought the mites in with them? Your advice will be appreciated.

A: You did a very good job of disinfecting everywhere except, the right place—yourselves. The sheep-scab mite ordinarily does not infest people, but under certain conditions will do so. Benzene hexachloride, one of the new parasiticide chemical compounds is used as a single treatment for the disease on sheep. You should consult a dermatologist about a treatment for yourselves as I am not capable of prescribing for human ailments.



Although nearly blind, Willis Weaver, Lykens, Pa., made this harness and cart for a goat given him by H. O. Zimmerman, Highspire, Pa.

## Cornucopia Farms

Due to pressure of other business we must cut our goat herd in half. We have decided the best way to do this is to offer ALL of our purebred Toggenburgs—none held out, and 51 goats for you to choose from.

The herd includes several Advanced Registry does, 2 granddaughters of Crystal Helen, 1949 breed champion at the Inter-County Show, and several 1949 kids as low as \$35.

Send for sales sheet  
which is NOW READY

### KAY LORING RUSSELL

Bristow Virginia  
Phone Haymarket 57F4

## Sunset Hollow Toggenburgs

### Beautiful Young Bucks

Most of them old enough for light breeding this year and from Advanced Registry dams.

Sired by Chikaming Boliver Simon 66433 AR 80 \*\*B, the last direct breeding from this exceptional herd sire. Some sired by Sunshine's Rio of Sunset Hollow—this young buck from the Sunshine-Fink herd is producing wonderful young animals.

A few excellent bred does with  
AR dams.

### MRS. A. L. BAILY, Jr.

Rt. 1 West Chester Pa.

### ADMOR MILKMAKERS

Produce Quality Milk with Quality Milkers  
Every goat at Admor Farms is a purebred Toggenburg, descended from milkers that produced 100 to 150 lbs. butterfat during 10 months, no official AR test.  
Guaranteed, sturdy, farm-raised stock. Bucks, doelings, milkers. \$10 to \$60.

ADMOR FARMS

Phone 485J1 Moravia, N. Y.

### Silver Rock Goat Farm

Purebred Toggenburgs

From the bloodlines that are

- Superior in conformation
- Superior in production
- Superior in lactation

MR. & MRS. LEE PRATT

Rt. 4 Harrison Arkansas

# Classified ADS

**Brooders' Rates:** 7c a word for single insertion; 6 consecutive insertions of same ad, ordered in advance, for the price of 5; 12 such insertions at cost of 5. Minimum \$1 an insertion. Count all initials, numbers and abbreviations as words.

**Commercial Rates:** 10c a word, minimum 10 words, same discounts as above.

Copy for classified ads must reach Dairy Goat Journal before the 5th of the month preceding date of publication (April 5 for May issue, and so on). If possible send ads earlier so that you may receive acknowledgment for possible correction before that date.

Ads arriving after closing date appear in next available issue.

References: All new advertisers must furnish at least one bank and one business reference—ads will not be published until such references are thoroughly checked (you will save time by submitting written statements from references with your ad order).

Cash in full must accompany order. If you are not certain as to the cost of your ad, write it out and send it to Dairy Goat Journal, and we will bill you for it in advance.

1950 FEBRUARY 1950						
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28				

Remember Feb. 6—the last day for your advertisement to reach Dairy Goat Journal for insertion in the March issue.

## AT STUD

### FRENCH ALPINE

COU CLAIR: Very large buck. Broni, Wisconsin, Mich.

### NUBIAN

\*MARBETT NUBIANS: Jersey Lightning N-5816, son of Malpas Motto. Proved fertility. Betty Schlobohm, Glen Gardner, N. J.

STUD SERVICE: Site of show stock. Order kids. Chippewa Herd, Rt. 4, Elm Grove, W. Va.

### FRENCH ALPINES

WILL SELL my herd of French Alpine goats. Best of breeding and out of 8 qt. stock. Herd sire coming 1; 1 doe, 4 years, due in March; 5 yearling does due in March; 2 bucks 7 months old; 1 buck 5 months old. Am changing states because of health. These are the best, would not sell otherwise. Jesse S. Garlick, 1620 Pratt Rd., Memphis, Mich.

THREE, EXCEPTIONALLY well-bred young, registered bucks. Grandson of Jean de Navarre, 11 Acre, and Wilton breeding. Two for sale and would like to exchange third for spotted buck of equal value. Few fine registered bred does. All very reasonable. Thelma Helmick, 502 W. Ferry St., Berrien Springs, Mich.

FRENCH ALPINES: 3 registered does rich in Del Norte breeding, all bred to freshen in 10 days, price \$150. Lewis Shaffer, Washington, Ill.

FOUR-YEAR registered doe for sale. March freshening, reasonable, no shipping. Mrs. Ralph Tanner, Red Creek, N. Y.

### NUBIANS

CAPE MAY NUBIANS: Quality stock for sale, purebred, registered. Bucks at stud. Linedred within the following bloodlines: Shirley Rona, Larius, Jr., Harlow, Horus, Malpas Meridew, Malpas Ambassador. Specify your wants. Elizabeth Buch, Caldon, N. J.

\*MARBETT JERSEY Lightning N-5816, son of Imported Malpas Motto, for sale, very reasonable. He is gentle, vigorous, sure. Bred does and February and March kids. Bucklets Brutus, Harlow, Horus, Malpas bloodlines. Betty Schlobohm, Glen Gardner, N. J.

"I am ordering Dairy Goat Journal as I want to find the Saanen advertisements in it so I can buy a good buck."—Mrs. Martin Nadler, Warren Co., Mo.

FOUR WINDS Nubians, registered grades and purebreds. At stud: Maple Lodge Prince Hassan N92117. Fees: Purebreds, \$10; grades, \$5. Mr. and Mrs. Madison Sayles, Four Winds Farm, Chestnut Hill Rd., Norwalk, Conn. Phone Norwalk, 6-2095.

APEX NUBIANS: Spring bucks ready for light service. Excellent type. Brutus, Oakwood and Chikaming breeding back of them, all hornless. Bred and open doelings same breeding. Write for pictures and prices. H. M. Butler, Lewis, Kans.

FOR SALE: One registered hornless Nubian doe, Lincoln strain, black and tan, to freshen the second time March 19, a good one, \$65. Also good Nubian registered doe kids. C. C. Conner, Rt. 3, Sullivan, Ind.

TWIN CEDARS offers fresh and bred does, yearlings, and kids sired by Chikaming Alida's Black Pasha. Photos and pedigrees on request. Mrs. Walton Hayse, Rt. 2, Mt. Vernon, Ill.

NUBIAN BUCK, 2½ years old, subject to registration. For sale or trade for Saanen buck with same qualification. Frank Rinker, Rt. 2, Augusta, Ga.

CAMPFIRE: Christy's, sturdy superb producers pay dividends. Doelings, milkers, kids. Reasonable. Herron's Motel, Hazel Creek, Calif.

TWENTY registered Nubian does; also kids, Oakwood, Ambassador, Wheelbarrow Hill bloodlines. Paul Peter Presson, East Prairie, Mo.

PINE TREE HERD: Nubians only, bred does, kids, July delivery. Write for pictures and descriptions. A. M. Fleming, Rt. 6, Greensboro, N. C.

EXCELLENT buck and doe kids, bred for production. Dean's Goat Dairy, at Princeton, R. D. 6, New Castle, Pa.

NUBIAN kids sired by son of Imp. Budlett's Brutus AN-3021, 100% pure. Plainview Nubian Goat Dairy, Bareville, Pa.

FOR SALE: 50 bred milkers and registered Nubian stags. John and Alta Scott, Rt. 1, Goldendale, Wash.

DOELINGS sired by "B Holomina of Schoharie Hills now being bred. Few bred does left. James L. Sears, Middlebury, Vt.

PUREBRED REGISTERED Nubians. Reed P. Notter, Rt. 3, Terre Haute, Ind.

### SAANENS

THREE REGISTERED Saanen doelings, \$25 each. First freshening dams maintained steady 7-lb. daily summer production. Sire's 12-year-old dam maintained 200-lb. monthly average. Could be bred to my buck of AR bloodlines. Wayne Cebell, Long Prairie, Minn.

PUREBRED and grade Saanens, Sunnyslope breeding. Kids \$25 up; mature stock \$50 up. Guaranteed as represented. Mrs. A. Sechler, Barker, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Purebred Saanen goats. Start to freshen in March; \$40 up. Also good buck. L. R. Waggoner, Gen. Del., Pendleton, Oreg.

SHOW-WINNING purebreds; quality stock available. Echo and Rio Linda bred by Allan Rogers, Laurel, Md.

FOR SALE: Purebred Saanen doe kids born June 29, 1949. Excellent bloodlines. Pearl K. Gibbs, West Wareham, Mass.

REGISTERED stock. Best bloodlines, must sell now. Herman Luse, 1610 Grand, Billings, Mont.

1950 buck and some doe kids. Sired by Peter Bell, three-time champion. Ezelle Wade, Baltic, Conn.

PRODUCTION HERD Saanens. Young does bred to freshen in March, quality stock. R. Froelich, Halstead, Kans.

WILD HILLS Saanens, a few 1950 kids. Write for information. Daily's Goat Dairy, Rt. 1, Newark, O.

TWO grade does freshen March and May, hornless, reasonable. Mrs. Vern Bailey, Arlington, Ind.

SILENT HILL HERD. Purebred. Al McCoy, Rt. 1, Sweet Home, Oreg.

### SWISS ALPINES

SWISS ALPINES. Juniper Herd, home of Champion Fence's Lu Lu. Harlan Covey, Windsor, Vt.

"I am interested in buying purebred French Alpines. Are there any breeders near me?"—Dr. F. Stephen Epps, Kanawha Co., W. Va.

### TOGGENBURGS

FINE REGISTERED 2-year doe of Yokelawn, Minkdale breeding, bred to Yokelawn buck, due March 13. A few choice buck and doe kids, \$15 each at week old. Stuart Younce Warner, N. H.

PUREBRED REGISTERED bred does to freshen February. March. Yearling buck, spring doe kids, Chikaming, Buckeye, Mile High, Yokelawn bloodlines. L. M. Larson, Box 146, Villa Park, Ill.

DAUGHTERS of my AR doe, sired by star buck, first, second fresheners. Mature bucks prove fertile. Reasonable. Mrs. Charles Luttenberg, Rt. 2, Quince, Ill.

SELLING 4 herd. Goats to freshen within the next 5 months. Also kids. Unable to ship. Blue Hill Goat Farm, William M. Shaw, Rt. 1, Westwood, N. J.

TOGGENBURG PICTURE: Printed in full color on high quality paper. Size 6x9. Suitable for framing. 25c postpaid. Dairy Goat Journal, Columbia, Mo.

ZYNODIA TOGGENBURGS: Bred does, doe and buck kids from AR does. Few good grades, place orders now. Carl M. Showalter, Woodstock, Va.

FINE TOGGENBURGS: Doe kids; bred does. Officially tested stock, priced reasonably. Harvey Considine, Rt. 1, Janesville, Wis.

DEPOSIT \$5 and order at \$25 registered, month-old, 1950 kids out of the best 6 left of 60 super does. Spec of Space Toggenburgs, Allegan, Mich.

PUREBRED TOGGENBURG goats, see description in January issue. Most of them will freshen by time this is printed. Charles P. Waggoner, Bartterville, Ky.

BUCK KIDS from Mar to May kiddings sired by star buck Chikaming Baron Boris 79271, Strong Chikaming blood. Harry Belke, Rt. 1, Waterloo, Iowa.

TX DAIRY GOAT RANCH. Offering purebred Toggenburgs exclusively. Dr. Wolf, Carthage, Mo.

PUREBRED Toggenburgs, Buckeye, Mile High bloodlines. Production, beauty. Don Couch, Troy Road, Ashland, Ohio.

REGISTERED TOGGENBURG dairy goats. Freshen February, March, April. Price reasonable. Mike Kine, Rt. 2, Cynthia, Ky.

REGISTERED Mile High strain bred does, kids, buck. Gotschall's Kennels, Rt. 5, Carrollton, O.

QUIGLEY'S TOGGENBURGS, bred in the purple. Nothing but the best. E. J. Quigley, Rt. 1, Kaw, Okla.

## SEVERAL BREEDS

**CLAUSS HALL** Alpines: Records not claims have made them famous in both milk production and in show ring. Few 10-month-old does of AR and 2 star parentage. **Harry Clauss**, Ris. 5 and 19, Canandaigua, N. Y.

**R.D.E.** of Oregon: Purebred Nubians, Toggenburgs, French Alpines. Order now. Spring kids from one of America's finest show herds. **Robert Casbeer**, 14725 Southeast Powell, Portland 66, Ore.

**REGISTERED** purebred Saanens, Toggenburgs, Nubians. Bucks, does, 1949 kids. Choice stock. Reasonable prices. **Louis L. Gakle**, Rt. 1, Ontario, Calif.

**SERVICABLE** age bucks: Saanen, Toggenburg, French Alpine, Nubian. Best bloodlines. Registered stock. A few high grade does. **Orland Ruble**, Harrison Ark.

**OKDALE DAIRY**. For sale: White Alpine, registration FA 2570; also Nubian, black. Both does full grown. Kids this month. **Rt. 2, Honey Brook, Pa.**

**BRED DOES** and yearling. Saanen, Toggenburg, Alpines, 4 to 6 qt. stock, price reasonable. Write your needs. **Sanu Goat Farm, Rt. 2, Greenwich, O.**

**REGISTERED STOCK**. French Alpines and Saanens. **Glover's Goat Dairy**, Grand Island, Neb.

**NO MORE** goats for sale before next spring. **C. J. Hensley**, McGaheysville, Va.

## GOAT BREEDERS SOCIETIES

**CALIFORNIA Milk Goat Breeders' Assn.** Stock, all breeds for sale. Information. **Mrs. E. W. MacNab**, cor. sec., 1105 West Broadway, Arroyo, Calif.

**MEMBERS** of Cooperative Goat Products Assn. offer choice stock of all breeds for sale. **Dorothy L. VanHynning**, cor. sec., 1415 S. 2nd Ave., Arcadia, Calif.

**ILLINOIS MILK GOAT BREEDERS ASSOCIATION**: representing 4 breeds. **Mrs. Helen Wells** sec., 1508 Homewood, Springfield, Ill.

**INFORMATION**, membership, stock, stud service, all breeds. Write **Southern Vermont Goat Association**, Acutev, Vt.

**SEND FOR** Buyer's Guide. Officially scored and tested stock. **Kansas Dairy Goat Society**, Augusta, Kans.

## GOAT MILK AND PRODUCTS

**IF YOU ARE INTERESTED** in increasing your sales of goat milk please read my announcement on page 23, January issue, this magazine. Please contact me now about joining or becoming a Field Secretary. **Luther Kohr**, Box 501, York, Pa.

## GOAT SUPPLIES

**GOATS** wormy? Try **Edgill Farms** Goat Formula W. No starving, no drenching. Teaspoonful in the feed once each week. \$1 quartier lb. \$1 lb. Formula M, an organic tonic, puts and keeps them in fine condition and increases milk flow. \$1.25 lb., prepaid. **Fred B. Keifer**, Marshall, Ill.

**STOP** teat-sucking. Apply harmless, effective **No-Test Suk**. Guaranteed. Send \$1 for ounce bottle. **Sanditen Co., Inc.**, 2512 S. Greenwood Ave., Chicago 19, Ill.

**BUCK HALTERS**, \$1.50. Best doe halters \$1.50, \$1.25, \$1. Bleaters to stock bleating \$1. Kickers, best \$2, \$1.25. Collars 25c, def-cts 50c. **B-lev Mfg. Co.**, Orrick, Mo.

**CLEVELAND Area Milk Goat Assn.** has feeding cobalt. 25c per package. Makes one gallon. **Mrs. C. Boyer**, Rt. 2, Berea, O.

## WANTED

**WANTED** To get a start of French Alpines. Any color. Will trade either Saanen or Toggenburg bred does for bred Alpines. **AMGRA** re-issued. **Croy's Creek Goat Farm**, Brazil, Ind.

**WANTED**: Any information on goat milk for sugar diabetes. **Lyle Padgett**, Box 313, Vicksburg, Ill.

**WANTED**: One Saanen or Toggenburg doe. Naturally harmless and to freshen. **L. Lofgren**, Helron, Md.

"I want to purchase two or three dairy goats. Can you furnish information as to where I can purchase them?"—**Mrs. S. A. Ziegler**, Anne Arundel Co., Md.

## DOGS

**SHETLAND SHEEP DOGS** (Miniature Collies). Puppies reasonable. Personality plus. **Nashcrest Kennels**, Rt. 100, Katonah, New York.

**AT STUD**: Show and pet type. Don Apache Jewel, color reddish blond, 4 lbs., AKC registered, fee \$25. Pups for sale. **H. Ooski**, Rt. 2, Bristol, Conn.

## RABBITS

**A HEALTH** building, money-making hobby or full time occupation. Raise Angora rabbits. Send for price list. **Kartha's Angora Farm**, 1060 W. Co. Rd., E. St. Paul 8, Minn.

**NEW ZEALAND WHITES**. Excellent breeding stock. Reasonable prices. **Ringland Rabbitry**, 1726 30th, Des Moines, Ia.

## POULTRY

**RAISE TURKEYS** the new way. Write for free information explaining how to make up to \$1,000 in your own backyard. **Adrian National Turkey Institute**, Dept. 52, Columbus, Kans.

## MISCELLANEOUS LIVESTOCK

**FOR SALE**: Cavies, guinea pigs. Healthy, raised in the sunshine. **Rothhammer Farm**, Melrose, Fla.

## REAL ESTATE

**OREGON**—Write the **Kingwell Agency** for Farm Catalogue. 135 South Second, Corvallis, Oregon.

## BOOKS AND MAGAZINES

**RECEIVE YOUR** news quickly by reading our weekly for pigeon, rabbit, poultry, turkey, mink, cavy, hamster, etc., growers. Latest market reports, plenty news, features, and many other interesting items. Four issues for 25c, 26 issues for \$1. **Commercial Small Stock Weekly**, Box T-16, Orosi, Calif.

**BACK COPIES** of Dairy Goat Journal. Old issues—some high unto antique—are available. Not full files, not necessarily consecutive issues, but just a miscellaneous group, some dating back over 15 years. While they last we offer a miscellaneous package (our selection) of 10 copies for 50c postpaid. **Dairy Goat Journal**, Columbia, Mo.

## MISCELLANEOUS

**BRAY'S OINTMENT** for all livestock. Excellent for rabbits, dogs and cats canker. Big deal to dealers. Write today. **Box 135, Middleton, Ohio.**

**ELECTRIC** farm welders, 200 ampere D.C. generators for electric welding, \$33 each. Free information. **Lewis Short**, Burrton, Kans.

**LADIES**: Beautiful black gloves; your own kidskins. **Savel Wood Factory K.**, 204 Burton, Johnstown, N. Y.

**NEW** beautiful black kidskin coat, size 18, 42 in. length. Price at cost. \$1.50. **Mrs. A. Anderson**, Corning, O.

"When we have an ad in Dairy Goat Journal it increases our office work just about 100%."—**Chuck and Jo Taylor**, Josephine Co., Oreg.



## GOAT DAIRYING By FRANK COUTANT

**FROM AMATEUR** backyard goat owner to commercial goat dairyman, Frank Coutant grew in the dairy goat business. Here he outlines the steps to success, the pitfalls to avoid so that owning dairy goats is a money-making pleasure all along the way. Whether you own one goat or a thousand **THE ABC OF GOAT DAIRYING** adds to the pleasure and profit of the enterprise.

### —Contents—

1. North America Rediscovered the Dairy Goat.
2. A Hobby that May become a Business.
3. What Kind of Goat is Best for You?
4. Where to Buy Goats.
5. Feeding Arrangements, Stalls, and Other Barn Equipment.
6. How to Build a Goat Dairy Barn.
7. Feeding for Health and Milk Production.
8. Care of the Milking Doe.
9. Breeding Up for Better Goats.
10. Breeding Suggestions and Care of the Pregnant Doe.
11. Bringing Up Husky, Lively Kids.
12. Keeping Your Herd Healthy.
13. Simple Home Treatments.
14. In Conclusion.

Price \$1 postpaid

**DAIRY GOAT JOURNAL**  
Columbia, Mo.

## Comes Spring . . .

and then you have a fine bunch of kids on hand, and you know there are a sea of folks over the hinterlands who would dig right down into the trousers pocket for a goodly portion of earned increment to own one or more of those kids.

But, right off the cuff, do you know enough of these solid citizens who will take all these extra kids off your hands at a worthy profit to you? And will they take them at the exact moment you wish to ship the kids and augment the coffers of your own exchequer? If you do—you are fortunate far above the average.

Should you not be so favored in the realm of your acquaintances, there is still no need to forego this handsome profit. For you know that each month the buyers of the nation who seek just such caprine goods as you have to offer turn to the pages of Dairy Goat Journal, and there they find the kind of stock they wish to have in their own corrals and barnyards—and they merrily nudge pieces of silver in their jeans while doing much business with those who advertise in afore-said Dairy Goat Journal.

And when your ad, offering your kids, your does, your yearlings and your bucks appears therein, then you, too, have the key that makes the year of 1950 one of great profit and satisfaction to you.

So now is the time; and the place is well-known. But if you crave more information, or even assistance, to this royal road to profit and success, address yourself to Dairy Goat Journal and any possible assistance will be forthcoming by most immediate post.

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### HERDSMAN WANTED

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Six-room house, modern conveniences.

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1950 kids—\$75, up.

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### MARIPOSA

French Alpines Saannens  
Class A Advanced Registry Tested  
1950 kids, \$50 to \$85 at 4 months  
PHILIP PARSONS & LENORE CROW  
Scenic Dr., Rt. 4, Box 399  
Albany, Oregon

### FOR SALE—Registered Nubians

A few good bred does from the herd of a reputable Wisconsin breeder. Also a very choice buck, son of Imported Budlette Brutus.

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Hwy. 176 Mundelein Illinois

You Can Now Reserve Pup from  
Next Litter  
KIAMICHI JOLLY and JOLLY'S QUEEN  
(Unfaded champion of American  
Black Shepherds)  
We Sell Sure-Enough Good Dairy Goats  
REV. A. B. McREYNOLDS  
Kiamichi Mts. Mission, Tallahassee, Fla.

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Toggenburgs and French Alpines  
AT STUD LaSuisse Seth Romanoff  
(Toggenburg). LaSuisse Beau Commandant (French Alpine). • AMGRA registered and Advanced Registry. • Kids of finest breeding.  
FRANK A. LONG, Rt. 3, Mena, Ark.

### COCKER PUPPIES

Beautiful, rare blond Cocker Spaniel puppies from registered Champion stock. Males \$40; females \$30.

MRS. RUTH STONE

Oakland Gravel Columbia, Mo.

# GOAT CLUB

## Doings



Organizations of dairy goat owners are invited to contribute newsworthy items from their meetings. Mere routine "reports" will not be published—the bare facts that "Mr. Smith talked of cheesemaking" is not helpful, but a resume of information in the talk will be of value to other goat owners.

Reports must be written on one side of sheet only; if typewritten they must be double-spaced, or if hand-written allow comparable space between lines, with ample margins; carbon copies will not be accepted. Copy for reports must reach Dairy Goat Journal not later than the first of the month for the following issue (May 1 for June issue, and so on).

## Coming Events

- Feb. 8—Central Vermont Goat Club meeting, Thompson Memorial Hall, Barre. Dr. Harry Bremer will speak on "The Sanitary Production of Milk."
- Feb. 26—Southern Vermont Goat Assn. meeting at home of Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Eaton, Springfield.
- Mar. 26—Southern Vermont Goat Assn. meeting at home of Col. and Mrs. Merton Williams, Putney.
- April 25—Southern Vermont Goat Assn. meeting at home of Mrs. J. W. Paxton, Arlington.
- May 21—Southern Vermont Goat Assn. meeting at home of Mrs. Gladys Gehlbach, Northfield.
- June 4—Indiana Dairy Goat Assn. Kid and Buck Show at home of Mont Dailey, Plainfield, Ind. Basket dinner at noon. Dr. W. E. Bernhoefer, chairman, Brazil, Ind.
- June 11—Southern Vermont Goat Assn. meeting at home of Col. and Mrs. Moseley, Grafton, Vt.
- June 25—Southern Vermont Goat Assn. Annual Show.
- July 4—Illinois Milk Goat Breeders Assn. Kid and Buck Show, Springfield, Ill. Mrs. Helen Wells, sec., 1508 Homewood, Springfield, Ill.
- July 30—Southern Vermont Goat Assn. meeting at home of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Hall, Glens Falls, N. Y.
- Aug. 1-4—Boone Co. (Mo.) Fair goat show. Dr. C. E. Leach, supt., Columbia, Mo.
- Aug. 11-20—Illinois State Fair, Springfield. John Norris, supt. goat department.
- Aug. 27—Southern Vermont Goat Assn. Kid Show at home of William Cassin, Chester.
- Sept. 24—Southern Vermont Goat Assn. meeting at home of Helen Staver, Marlboro.
- Oct. 22—Southern Vermont Goat Assn. annual banquet.

What do you know that is coming up in the goat industry? Meetings of your association, shows, fairs, or other dates of interest should be listed under "Coming Events." A postcard is all that is necessary to send in such listings.

### VERMONT ASSOCIATION ELECTS OFFICERS AT ANNUAL MEETING

Harold J. Smithers was elected president of the Vermont State Dairy Goat Assn. at the third annual meeting held at the home of Miss Helen Staver, West Brattleboro, on Nov. 5. Others elected are: Helen Staver, vice-pres.; Marion Hackman, sec.-treas.; Thelma Eaton, assistant sec.-treas.; Alice Hadley, publicity.

The next meeting of the association will be in May, 1950.—Report by Alice Hadley, publicity director, Bellows Falls, Vt.

### NUBIAN BREEDERS OF NEW JERSEY FOR STATE ORGANIZATION

A group of Nubian breeders in New Jersey met Nov. 26 at New Market to form an organization to promote their breed and to cooperate in their mutual problems. The group decided to operate without officers except for a secretary-treasurer. Chairman will rotate for each meeting. The prime requisite for membership is an interest in the promotion of the Nubian breed. It is the purpose of the group to exhibit

Nubians and their products wherever and whenever possible. They plan to show through these exhibits how family goats can be kept in small quarters, how they are cared for and the amount of milk produced. They plan to make the general public goat-conscious, and especially Nubian-conscious.—Report by Mrs. G. H. Van Voorhees, sec.-treas., New Brunswick, N. J.

### INDIANA ASSOCIATION MEETS AND RATIFIES NEW CONSTITUTION

The Indiana Dairy Goat Assn., Inc. met in Indianapolis on Nov. 25 and ratified a new constitution and by-laws. An election of officers was held, with Curtis Spangh being chosen president; Dr. W. E. Bernhoefer, vice-pres.; Mrs. Thelma Bee, sec.

Walter Reitz showed color movies taken at the various fairs and kid shows, after which refreshments were served.

The next meeting of the association will be in February.—Report by Mrs. Thelma Bee, sec., Greencastle, Ind.

### INFORMAL BUCK SHOW HELD BY CAPITAL BREEDERS

Young bucks had their day when the Capital Dairy Goat Assn. met on Dec. 3 at the farm of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Archer, Burke, Va. Mrs. Henrietta VanNoy, a member of the association, judged the Nubian and Toggenburg bucks that were shown.

Nubian winners were: 1, Buttercup Archangel, owned by Mrs. Igor Preenikoff; 2, Cornucopia Icarus, owned by Mrs. Howard Russell; 3, Buttercup Hercules, owned by Mrs. Virginia Watkins. Toggenburg winners were: 1, Chikaming Jan's Fairfax, owned by Mrs. Patty Karle Archer; 2, Cornucopia Imparato, owned by Mrs. Russell; 3, Twilight Jingle, owned by Herbert Munford.

Members were asked to make their own selection of winners prior to judging, write it down, and compare with the judge's choice. Allan Rogers, chairman of the show, arranged this competition.

In brief business meeting plans for the association's third annual show next spring were discussed.—Report by Joe Feigley, Vienna, Va.

### FILMS VIEWED AT ILLINOIS ASSOCIATION'S ANNUAL BANQUET

Members of the Illinois Milk Goat Breeders Assn. held their annual banquet and Christmas party at Springfield on Dec. 10. A motion picture, "The Other Side of the Fence," featuring the work on soil and nutrition of Dr. William Albrecht, and a picture on Dairy Herd Improvement work, and pictures of the 1919 Illinois State Fair were shown.

The association will meet again in February at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. Caswell in Springfield.—Report by Mrs. Charles Clack, reporter, Lincoln, Ill.

### SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA FRENCH ALPINE BREEDERS ORGANIZE

Frank Leavens is the president of the French Alpine Breeders Assn. of Southern California, and Mrs. Olive Herbert was elected to serve her second year as secretary. J. Lowell Benfer is director of publicity.

The association plans to hold an annual show, as well as quarterly meetings, featured by an educational program. A leaf-



# BREEDERS Directory

## Buy Better Goats . . .

### . . . from Better Breeders

Breeders listed are those who usually have quality stock to offer for sale, and most of them have purebred bucks at stud. Check this list to locate the breeders of your favorite breed—it is your assurance of value when you buy from advertised breeders.

#### ARIZONA

French Alpine  
TOMONA RANCH, Mr. & Mrs. Thomas H. Kent, Jr., 908 N. 40th Ave., Phoenix, Ariz.

#### ARKANSAS

French Alpine  
WALNUT LANE GOAT DAIRY, Mr. and Mrs. Orland Rubie, Rt. 3 Box 167, Harrison, Ark.

#### CALIFORNIA

French Alpine  
HUBER, Mrs. G. A., Rt. 4 Box 1889, Oroville, Calif.

#### Nubian

EVANS, Effie, 28345 Foothill Drive, Box 68, Agoura, Calif.

#### COLORADO

French Alpine  
HILDI RANCH, L. H. England, Rt. 54 Box 440, Pueblo, Colo.

#### CONNECTICUT

Nubian  
FOUR WINDS FARM, Mr. and Mrs. Madison Sayles, Rt. 1 Box 97, Chestnut Hill Rd., Norwalk, Conn.

#### ILLINOIS

French Alpine  
THE LINCOLN HERD, O. I. Warner, Box 53, Lincoln, Ill.

#### Saanen

MOELLER, Mr. & Mrs. Theo. Rt. 2, Box 33, Springfield, Ill.

#### KANSAS

Saanen  
JAYHAWK FARM, Dr. C. A. Branch, Rt. 1, Marion, Kans.

#### MARYLAND

Toggenburg  
TWILIGHT HERD FARM, H. W. Mumford, Jr., Rt. 2, Silver Spring, Md.

#### MASSACHUSETTS

French Alpine  
SILVER SPRING FARM, Mrs. John O. Batchelder, Rt. 1, Haverhill, Mass.

#### Saanen

VITAMILK GOAT DAIRY, Prospect Hill Rd., Harvard, Mass.

#### MISSOURI

Nubian  
BOMMER, Mr. and Mrs. Albert R., Rt. 2 Box 343, Valley Park, Mo.

#### NEW JERSEY

Rock Alpine  
HICKORY HILL GOAT FARM, Mrs. S. Czapke, Rt. 2, Paterson, N. J.

#### Saanen

BROOKFIELD FARM, Marguerite Banos, Rt. 6, Delaware, N. J.

#### Toggenburg

BRINDLE GOAT Dairy, Mr. & Mrs. J. L. Brinster, 200 Bowden Rd., Cedar Grove, N. J.

#### NEW YORK

Saanen  
WYNDOVER HERD, Grace Merrill, Marston James, LaGrangeville, N. Y.

#### OKLAHOMA

Saanen  
McREYNOLDS, A. B., Kiamichi Mountains Mission, Tahleah, Okla.

#### OREGON

Saanen  
DAMYANKEE RANCH, Chuck and Jo Taylor, Rt. 1, Box 256, Murphy, Oreg.

#### PENNSYLVANIA

Nubian  
PLAINVIEW Nubian Goat Dairy, Elam S. Horst, Bareville, Pa.

#### Toggenburg

POWELL, Mrs. EDWARD, Rt. 1, Cedar Grove Rd., Media, Pa.

#### TEXAS

Toggenburg  
CWF FARM, C. W. Floyd, 2034 N. 19, Abilene, Texas.

#### VERMONT

Nubian  
CASHEL HILL GOAT DAIRY, William J. Cassin, Chester, Vt.

#### VIRGINIA

Nubian  
C. J.'s GOAT RANCH, C. J. Hensley, McGaheysville, Va.

#### WEST VIRGINIA

Toggenburg  
KOKENA HERD, Jerry H. Cass, Rt. 2, Box 108, Buckhannon, W. Va.

If you are a breeder of quality stock and wish to be included in this Breeders Directory, write directly to Dairy Goat Journal for rates and information.

let extolling the virtues of the French Alpine has been prepared for distribution. J. J. Arroyo, a member of the club and a poultry specialist, has recently purchased a new property to produce milk-fed fryers and to expand his De Ais French Alpine herd to produce goat milk for his fryers.—Report by Lowell Benfer, director of publicity, Harbor City, Calif.

## SHEPARD TO HEAD WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS ORGANIZATION

Everett Shepard has been elected 1950 president of the Western Massachusetts Goat Breeders Assn., with Louis Britton, vice-pres.; Mrs. Everett Shepard, sec.; Willard McKinstry, treas.; E. E. Williams, Mrs. Willard McKinstry, A. G. Miller and I. Rider, directors.

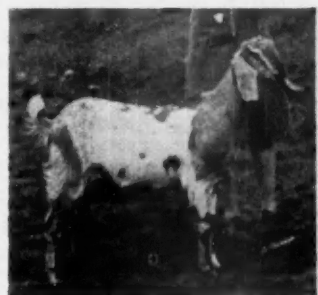
Plans were formulated at the meeting to again form a 4-H Club similar to the project carried on before the war.

A question and answer period constituted the program for the evening until time for the annual Christmas party and supper.

## SOUTHERN VERMONT BREEDERS CHOOSE OFFICERS FOR 1950

Members of the Southern Vermont Goat Assn. in annual meeting elected the following to office for 1950: Glenn Eaton, pres.; Helen Staver, vice-pres.; Harlan Covey, sec.; James E. Edson, treas.; Mrs. J. W. Paxton, Clarence T. Hall and Mrs. Alice Strupure, directors. William Cassin was made honorary president.

Delegates were selected to attend the annual meeting of the Vermont State Dairy Goat Assn. These were Thelma Eaton, Alice



Garrochty Glenmist, Nubian doe kid, bred and owned by Mrs. Mary A. Macdonald, Isle of Bute. Glenmist was winner of first at the Royal Highland and Edinburgh shows in 1948; first and reserve for the George Fisher-Smith challenge cup over all breeds breeds at the Great York Show in 1949.

Hadley, and Helen Staver, with James Oski, Annalima Burton and Clarence Hall as alternates.

Mrs. Edson offered space at her farm for the association to hold its 1950 show. It was reported that the state association has been drafting legislation for testing at state expense, but that it not be made compulsory for goats. This resolution was presented to the State Veterinarian.

A series of committees was appointed, each committee to have charge of editing the association's news letter for one month.

Ray Postle, county agent for Windham county, spoke on feeds. He emphasized the importance of good roughage, pointing out that grain bills could be greatly reduced if good quality hay is fed.

It was decided to continue the practice of the association of making Christmas gifts of toys and clothing to needy children, each association member being asked to contribute at least one item.

Charles J. Howard drew attention to the article in the December issue of Dairy Goat Journal, "The Skin Game," and raised the question if by banding together a contract might be made with some responsible tannery to buy goat skins.

Mr. Howard also focused attention to the necessity of keeping the hoofs of the goats trimmed, and keeping the animals comfortable if good results are to be secured.

# Every Month of the Year

## and coast-to-coast . . .

"I have found AIDS TO GOATKEEPING enlightening, interesting and easy to understand."—James Kunkel, Elizaville, N. Y.

"A friend of mine has recommended AIDS TO GOATKEEPING as the best aid for the beginner as well as 'olders'."—Mrs. Catherine Pulsifer, Haverhill, Mass.

"Anyone—even if they have but one goat—needs AIDS TO GOATKEEPING."—B. S. Paige, D.V.M., Alexandria, La.

"AIDS TO GOATKEEPING has been of great value to us, and we are always recommending it to goatkeepers we meet."—Mrs. H. E. Benfield, Bremerton, Wash.

"I find a lot of useful help in AIDS TO GOATKEEPING."—Tom Roberts, Harrisburg, Pa.

"Please rush a copy of AIDS TO GOATKEEPING as I want to give it to the folks who bought the kids I am advertising."—Alfred Stanley Conyes, Ossining, N. Y.

"AIDS TO GOATKEEPING is just what I needed."—Mrs. R. N. Scott, Sardinia, O.

## AIDS TO GOATKEEPING

—Fifth edition—

By Cori A. Leach, editor  
Dairy Goat Journal

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1. Foreword	12. Milking
2. Pre-Goatkeeping Suggestions	13. Production Records
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4. Housing and Equipment	15. Ill-Flavored Milk
5. Care and Management	16. Udder Troubles
6. Feeding	17. Ailments
7. Breeding	18. Parasites
8. Care of the Dry Doe	19. Dehorning and Other Operations
9. Care of the Freshening Doe	20. Common Sense in Goatkeeping
10. Care of Kids	21. Goatkeeping Definitions
11. Care of the Buck	

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and doe kids, from our AR dams  
and star bucks. Bucks reserved on  
order only.

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Offering one Nubian star buck 8  
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breeding.

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# CONCLUSIONS

BY C. F. LEACH

"Letters that you send should say good things about you even before the words are read." This is definitely true as it relates to business correspondence. Not all buyers of goats, or prospective buyers, will judge too much on the general appearance of a letter but I believe most of your better buyers get a good or bad impression of you on their first glance at a letter, an impression that is not too easily overcome.

If you are in the market for good stock try this experiment. Compare a letter poorly written, with a lead pencil on the cheapest note-book paper, with a letter written on a neat letterhead of good quality paper and neatly written. Which writer will impress you as probably having the better stock?

### —CONCLUSIONS—

Try the following prescription for health, happiness and a longer life:  
Ground ..... 2 acres or more  
Dairy goats ..... 2 does  
Poultry ..... 12  
Rabbits ..... 2 does, 1 buck  
Increase each of above as conditions require. Use all manure, leaves and other vegetable waste in composting. Use the compost on garden, flowers and trees. Raise all the garden truck the family will require. Store surplus above immediate needs in the Deep Freeze.

Sig: Feed the family moderately and regularly using as much of the produce in its raw state as you find practical.

### —CONCLUSIONS—

The following timely questions and suggestions are submitted by Cecil D. Harris, Fremont Co., Colo.:

"I don't know whether you have children or not, but if you have and each time Junior brought his grade card home it told only what the genius of the class said and did I rather imagine you'd be making a pilgrimage to see the teacher . . . but that's about the speed of the Dairy Goat Journal. It tells month after month about a few of the top champions, but what about the millions of common goats around the country? The known breeder that owns the champion has already had her to half a dozen goat shows this fall and knows exactly how she stacks up, we

all enjoy reading about her but would like to have some yardstick by which we can compare our own goats, and most of us haven't been within 500 miles of a goat show.

"As near as I can learn there are something like 3,000 AR goats out of some six or seven million goats in the U.S. Let's hear once in a while how the other half live, what they eat, how much milk they give, what it costs to feed them, etc. Let's see their pictures and hear their stories, after all they compose 90% or more of the total goat industry of the country.

"I have some good registered goats, a buck and two does and although they have never been to a show I think they will rank right up there with any of them but I also have 14 grades and I am just as proud of them, if not more so, as of the registered goats. My poor old Susie, for example, doesn't have much chance comparatively with Valley Park Hills Brutus Cisne. I paid \$10 for her just after freshening in the spring of 1948 and I don't know whether her father was a registered Alpine or a baboon but she came fresh Feb. 8, 1949, giving a gallon of milk a day (and I'll bet my house against a pack of camels that her milk tastes just as good as Cisne's) and is still giving a good strong 2 qts. a day after almost ten months . . . but I don't think it is quite fair to compare her with Cisne, or Nina or Dinah, for it probably costs more to bed them down than it costs me to feed Susie.

"On the other hand I read month after month, 'I give my doe a handful of hay.' If other people's goats eat like mine do I'd like to see some of those guys hands. I am feeding 6 does, 10 kids and a buck and I count on 8 to 10 tons of top grade alfalfa a year, 10 to 15 tons of apple pulp (wet) and 400 pounds of grain a month in addition to irrigated pasture 7 to 8 months of the year. . . . How does this compare with other people's common goats that live in a climate comparative to ours?

"What do other people use for shelter, what labor saving devices do they have, what is their Larn arrangement, milk room arrangement, how do they make money, or do

they, where they can't sell milk? Not everybody that has goats runs a dairy. We read about the big dairies every month but what about the people that don't run a dairy and don't want to? What about some feed mixtures for common goats, we don't all want to burn our goats out in the 1.9 years average in the big dairies where they feed up to 24% protein mixtures, I expect to keep some of my kids ten years or more. I wouldn't trade a goat on my place for an 18-lb. milker; I couldn't take care of her and she'd probably be dead in less than a month . . . but I would like to know more about my average 6 to 10-lb. milker that's in a class with the majority of the goats over the country. Can't we hear more about them?

"Incidentally, I'm not finding fault, just suggesting."

—CONCLUSIONS—

From Alma Parker, Gratiot Co., Mich., comes this planned program: "I am interested in a small place where I can experiment with earthworms and compost made from goat, rabbit and chicken manure, ground leaves, etc. I plan to raise goats, geese, chickens, a pig or two, rabbits, keep bees, raise canaries, parakeets and finches in outdoor aviaries. I am now raising birds and have wonderful results. Parakeets and finches eat millet, finches like to nest in gourds and canaries like goat hair for nests. I believe, all these projects will fit together beautifully." It looks like an enjoyable, full time project.

—CONCLUSIONS—

We think we understand people. We think we know our neighbors. But do we? That friend with a cheery smile who goes whistling down the pathway of life you may envy. I know a fine maiden lady in mid-life who laughs more than any friend I have, yet I am told she carries a heavy heart. Recently I heard her say she had laughed a thousand times to avoid crying.

—CONCLUSIONS—

Three ways to keep goats: Intensively, extensively or expensively. Better let the goats keep you. They are willing to do so with your cooperation.

—CONCLUSIONS—

Did you ever notice that the man with the glib tongue, the first to express an opinion (right or wrong) at meetings, etc., is the popular guy who gets appointed to the honorary positions, but when "business" selects a man to do a job it is more

apt to select the man who keeps his own counsel.

I once heard a wealthy lumber dealer say he spent half his life paying bills that some glib-tongue salesman talked him into.

In buying stock I'm a bit wary of the man who insists on doing all the talking, leaving me no opportunity to ask a few questions.

—CONCLUSIONS—

"We have had goats for nearly four years and have had wonderful success," writes Mrs. John Forrest, Wakulla Co., Fla. "We are in a tick country and many stockmen are troubled with screw worms in their stock but we have had no screw worms in our small herd and we keep the ticks picked off, keep the goats well brushed, wormed and deloused. We use an electric fence which keeps them in their place.

"We use the manure for fertilizer on our flowers, garden and pasture and we raise wonderful crops of each.

"We are furnishing milk for a little girl who had a severe case of eczema and has now recovered. My husband and I suffered with gastric ulcers and were anemic but now we can eat most anything and enjoy it. One of our customers has almost recovered from a case of gastric ulcers by drinking goat milk.

"We are working toward long lactation and have never been without milk."

If one notes the detailed interest taken in the goats it is quite understandable why the Forrests are having success with their goats.

—CONCLUSIONS—

Washington: First in war, first in peace, and first in the pockets of its countrymen.

—CONCLUSIONS—

An outstanding good buck from a strain of rather mediocre goats is not a good gamble. One would probably have the odds in his favor to buy a mediocre buck from a family of high producers and good type.

—CONCLUSIONS—

If you purchase a dairy goat, be it a buck, doe or kid, and feel it is an expense, you had better not purchase. If you see in it an investment you will probably do well to make the purchase.

—CONCLUSIONS—

If you are selling buck service, or stock you have a responsibility, not to yourself and your family alone, but to the buying public. If you gain a reputation for delivery of as good (preferably better) than you claim you will not be greatly troubled with surplus stock.

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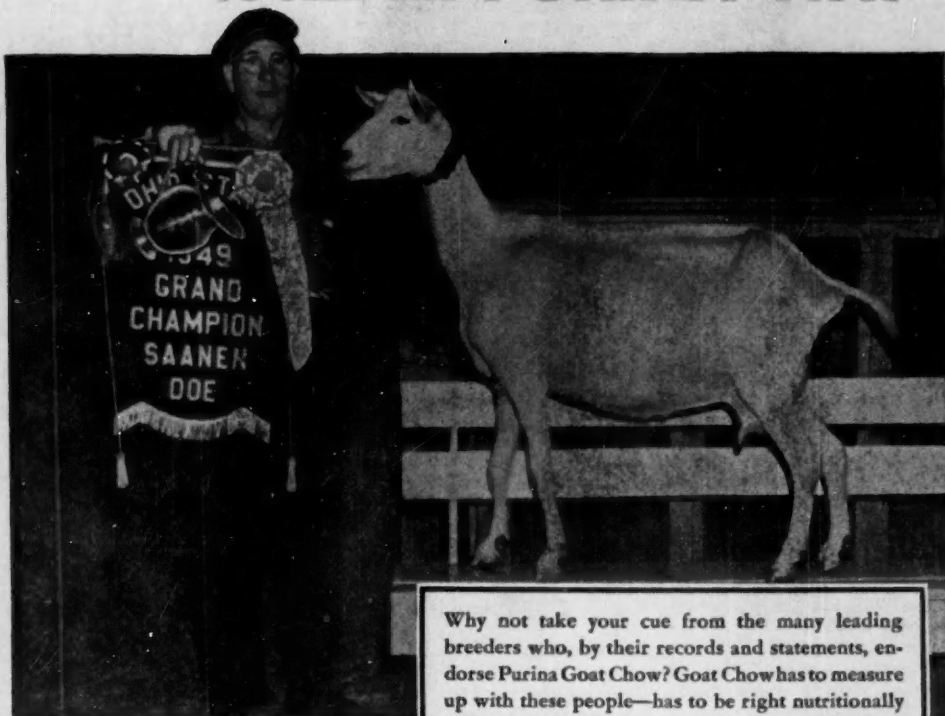
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